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EXTRACTS

From the Several

TREATIES

Subsisting between

GREAT-BRITAIN *12*

AND OTHER

Kingdoms and States,

OF SUCH

ARTICLES and CLAUSES as relate to the
Duty and Conduct of the COMMANDERS
of the King of GREAT-BRITAIN's
Ships of WAR.

TOGETHER WITH

Such Articles of Later TREATIES, as Revive
or Confirm any Former Treaties, which bear
any Relation to the same.

L O N D O N :

Printed in the Year MDCCXXL

2

EXTRACTS

from the several

TREATIES

subsisting between

Great Britain

and other

Kingdoms and States

of such



Such Articles of Treaty, Treaties, as Relative
or Concern any former Treaties, which bear
any Relation to the same.

LONDON:
Printed in the Year MDCCLXXII.



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Note, *The Treaties with Spain are considered and inserted in this Collection, as they subsisted and were in Force before the breaking out of the War in 1739.*

ERRATA. In the first Note of Article 8, in Page 37, for *Good*, read *Goods*; and in the 2d Note of the same Page, for *Gods*, read *Goods*. P. 50. l. 3. for *betweed*, read *between*. P. 200. l. 3. for *Contiunance*, read *Continuance*. P. 247. in the third Line of the Margin, for 1672, read 1662.

TREATY



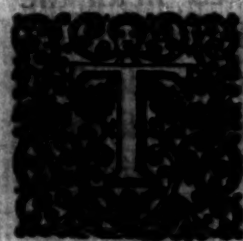
TREATY

OF

Navigation and Commerce,

*Between the Crowns of GREAT-BRITAIN
and FRANCE; Concluded at Utrecht,
March 31, O. S. 1713.*

ARTICLE I.



THAT there shall be a reciprocal and
intirely perfect Liberty of Navigation
and Commerce between the Subjects
on each Part, through all and every
the Kingdoms, States, Dominions,
and Provinces of their Royal Majesties
in *Europe*, concerning all and singular Kinds of
Goods in those Places, and on those Conditions, and

*Free Navi-
gation and
Commerce in
Europe.*

B

in

in such Manner and Form, as is settled and adjusted in the following Articles.

Article III.

*Subjects of
either Nation
not to act un-
der any Com-
mission a-
gainst the
other.*

That the Subjects and Inhabitants of the Kingdoms, Provinces, and Dominions of each of their Royal Majesties, shall exercise no Acts of Hostility and Violence against each other, neither by Sea, nor by Land, nor in Rivers, Streams, Ports or Havens, under any Colour, or Pretence whatsoever, so that the Subjects of either Party shall receive no Patent, Commission, or Instruction for arming and acting at Sea as Privateers, nor Letters of Reprisals, as they are called, from any Princes or States, which are Enemies to one Side or the other; nor by virtue or under Colour of such Patents, Commissions or Reprisals, shall they disturb, infest, or any way prejudice or damage the aforesaid Subjects and Inhabitants of the Queen of Great-Britain, or of the most Christian King, neither shall they arm Ships in such Manner as is above-said, or go out to Sea therewith. To which End, as often as it is required by either Side, strict and express Prohibitions shall be renewed and published in all the Regions, Dominions and Territories of each Party wheresoever, that no one shall in any wise use such Commissions or Letters of Reprisals under the severest Punishment that can be inflicted on the Transgressors, besides Restitution and full Satisfaction to be given to those to whom they shall have done any Damage.

Article IV.

FRANCE.

3

Article IV.

The Subjects and Inhabitants of each of the afore-
said Confederates shall have Liberty, freely and se-
curely, without Licence or Passport, general or spe-
cial, by Land or by Sea, or any other Way, to go
into the Kingdoms, Countries, Provinces, Lands,
Islands, Cities, Villages, Towns walled or unwalled,
fortified or unfortified, Ports, Dominions, or Terri-
tories whatsoever, of the other Confederate in *Eu-
rope*, there to enter and to return from thence, to abide
there, or to pass through the same, and in the mean
time to buy and purchase as they please all Things
necessary for their Subsistence and Use, and they shall
be treated with all mutual Kindness and Favour.
Provided however that in all these Matters they be-
have and comport themselves conformably to the Laws
and Statutes, and live and converse with each other
friendly and peaceably, and keep up reciprocal Con-
cord by all Manner of good Understanding.

*Free Passage
in Europe.*

Article V.

The Subjects of each of their Royal Majesties may
have Leave and Licence to come with their Ships,
as also with the Merchandizes and Goods on board the
same, (the Trade and Importation whereof are not
prohibited by the Laws of either Kingdom) to the
Lands, Countries, Cities, Ports, Places and Rivers of
either Side in *Europe*, to enter into the same, to re-
sort thereto, to remain and reside there without any

*Free Ingress
and Egress
with all
Goods not
prohibited.*

Limitation of Time ; and moreover they shall have free Leave, without any Molestation, to remove themselves, and if they shall happen to be married, their Wives, Children, and Servants, together with their Merchandizes, Wares, Goods and Effects, either bought or imported, whensoever and whithersoever they shall think fit, out of the Bounds of each Kingdom, by Land and by Sea, on the Rivers and fresh Waters, discharging the usual Duties, notwithstanding any Law, Privilege, Grant, Immunity, or Custom, in any wise importing the contrary.

Article VII.

*Subjects or
Goods of ei-
ther not to be
seized or
detained.*

Merchants, Masters of Ships, Owners, Mariners, and all other Persons, Ships, and all Merchandizes and Effects in general, of one of the Confederates, and of his Subjects and Inhabitants, shall, on no publick or private Account, by virtue of any general or special Edict, be seized in any the Lands, Ports, Havens, Shores, or Dominions whatsoever of the other Confederate, for the publick Use, for warlike Expeditions, or for any other Cause, much less for the private Use of any one, shall they be detained by Arrests, constrained by any Kind of Violence, or in any wise molested or injured. Moreover it shall be unlawful for the Subjects of both Parties, to take any thing, or to extort it by Force, except the Person to whom it belongs consent, and it be paid for with ready Money. Which however is not to be understood of that Detention and Seizure which shall be made by the Command and Authority of Justice, and by the ordinary

ordinary Methods, on account of Debt or Crimes, in respect whereof the Proceeding must be by Way of Law, according to the Form of Justice.

Article XV.

It shall not be lawful for any foreign Privateers, Privateers of Enemies not to fit themselves, or dispose of Captures in the Ports of either Party. not being Subjects of one or the other of the Confederates, who have Commissions from any other Prince or State in Enmity with either Nation, to fit their Ships in the Ports of either the one or the other of the aforesaid Parties, to sell what they have taken, or in any other Manner whatsoever to exchange either Ships, Merchandizes, or any other Lading, neither shall they be allowed even to purchase Victuals, except such as shall be necessary for their going to the next Port of that Prince from whom they have Commissions.

Article XVII.

It shall be lawful for all and singular the Subjects of the Queen of *Great-Britain*, and of the most Christian King, to sail with their Ships Free Navigation and Passage to and from Places at Enmity with either. with all Manner of Liberty and Security, no Distinction being made who are the Proprietors of the Merchandizes laden thereon, from any Port to the Places of those, who are now, or shall be hereafter at Enmity with the Queen of *Great-Britain*, or the most Christian King. It shall likewise be lawful for the Subjects and Inhabitants aforesaid, to sail with the Ships and Merchandizes aforementioned, and to trade with the same Liberty and Security from the Places.

FRANCE.

*Free Ships
shall make
free Goods,
except contra-
band, and
free Persons,
except Sol-
diers in En-
emies Service.*

Places, Ports and Havens of those who are Enemies of both, or of either Party, without any Opposition or Disturbance whatsoever, not only directly from the Places of the Enemy aforementioned to neutral Places, but also from one Place belonging to an Enemy, to another Place belonging to an Enemy, whether they be under the Jurisdiction of the same Prince, or under several. And as it is now stipulated concerning Ships and Goods, that free Ships shall also give a Freedom to Goods, and that every thing shall be deemed to be free and exempt, which shall be found on board the Ships belonging to the Subjects of either of the Confederates, although the whole Lading, or any Part thereof should appertain to the Enemies of either of their Majesties, contraband Goods being always excepted; on the Discovery whereof, Matters shall be managed according to the Sense of the subsequent Articles; It is also agreed in like Manner, that the same Liberty be extended to Persons who are on board a free Ship, with this Effect, that although they be Enemies to both or to either Party, they are not to be taken out of that free Ship, unless they are Soldiers, and in actual Service of the Enemies.

Article XVIII.

*Exception of
Contraband
Goods.*

This Liberty of Navigation and Commerce shall extend to all Kinds of Merchandizes, excepting those only which follow in the next Article, and which are distinguished by the Name of Contraband.

Article XIX.

FRANCE.

7

Article XIX.

Under this Name of Contraband, or Prohibited Goods, shall be comprehended Arms, great Guns, Bombs, with their Fuzees and other Things belonging to them, Fire-balls, Gunpowder, Match, Cannon-ball, Pikes, Swords, Lances, Spears, Halberds, Mortars, Petards, Granadoes, Saltpetre, Muskets, Musket-ball, Helmets, Head-pieces, Breast-plates, Coats of Mail, and the like Kinds of Arms proper for arming Soldiers, Musket-rests, Belts, Horses with their Furniture, and all other warlike Instruments whatever.

Contraband Goods specified.

Article XX.

These Merchandizes which follow, shall not be reckoned among prohibited Goods; that is to say, All Sorts of Clothes, and all other Manufactures woven of any Wool, Flax, Silk, Cotton, or any other Materials whatever; all Kinds of Clothes and wearing Apparel, together with the Species whereof they are used to be made, Gold and Silver, as well coined as uncoined, Tin, Iron, Lead, Copper, Brass, Coals; as also Wheat and Barley, and any other Kind of Corn and Pulse; Tobacco, and likewise all Manner of Spices; salted and smoked Flesh, salted Fish, Cheese and Butter, Beer, Oyls, Wines, Sugars, and all Sorts of Salt, and in general, all Provisions which serve for the Nourishment of Mankind, and the Sustenance of Life. Furthermore, all Kinds of Cotton, Hemp, Flax, Tar, Pitch, Ropes, Cables, Sails, Sail-

What Goods shall not be deemed contraband.

Sailcloths, Anchors, and any Parts of Anchors; also Ship-masts, Planks, Boards, and Beams, of what Trees soever; and all other Things proper either for building or repairing Ships; and all other Goods whatever, which have not been worked into the Form of any Instrument or Thing prepared for War, by Land or by Sea, shall not be reputed Contraband, much less such as have been already wrought and made up for any other Use; all which shall wholly be reckoned among free Goods; as likewise all other Merchandizes and Things which are not comprehended and particularly mentioned in the preceding Article; so that they may be transported and carried in the freest Manner by the Subjects of both Confederates, even to Places belonging to an Enemy, such Towns or Places being only excepted as are at that Time besieged, blocked up or invested.

Article XXI.

To the End that all Manner of Dissentions and Quarrels may be avoided and prevented on one Side and t'other, it is agreed, That in Case either of their Royal Majesties, Parties hereto should be engaged in War, the Ships and Vessels belonging to the Subjects of the other Ally, must be furnished with Sea-Letters or Passports, expressing the Name, Property, and Bulk of the Ship, as also the Name and Place of Habitation of the Master or Commander of the said Ship, that it may appear thereby, that the Ship really and truly belongs to the Subjects of one of the Princes; which

*All Ships of
Subjects on
both Sides to
be furnished
with Pass-
ports and
Certificates.*

which Passports shall be made out and granted according to the Form annexed to this Treaty; they shall likewise be recalled every Year, that is, if the Ship happens to return Home within the space of a Year. It is likewise agreed, That such Ships being laden, are to be provided, not only with Passports as abovementioned, but also with Certificates containing the several Particulars of the Cargo, the Place whence the Ship sailed, and whither she is bound; that so it may be known whether any forbidden or contraband Goods, as are enumerated in the 19th Article of this Treaty, be on board the same: Which Certificates shall be made out by the Officers of the Place whence the Ship set Sail, in the accustomed Form. And if any one shall think it fit or adviseable to express in the said Certificates the Person to whom the Goods on board belong, he may freely do so.

Article XXII.

The Ships of the Subjects and Inhabitants of either of their most Serene Royal Majesties coming upon any Coast belonging to either of the said Allies, but not willing to enter into Port, or being entred into Port, and not willing to unload their Cargoes, or break Bulk, shall not be obliged to give an Account of their Lading, unless they should be suspected upon some manifest Tokens of carrying to the Enemy of the other Ally any prohibited Goods called Contraband.

Ships not obliged to give Account of their Lading, unless suspected.

C

Article XXIII.

FRANCE

Article XXIII.

*If suspected,
to produce
their Pass-
ports and
Certificates.*

And in such Case of manifest Suspicion, the said Subjects and Inhabitants of the Dominions of either of their most serene Majesties, shall be obliged to exhibit in the Ports their Passports and Certificates, in the Manner before specified.

Article XXIV.

*Ships of War
and Private-
ers to keep
at Distance
from Mer-
chant-men at
Sea, and only
to send their
Boat to ex-
amine the
Passports.*

That if the Ships of the said Subjects or Inhabitants of either of their most Serene Majesties shall be met with, either sailing along the Coasts, or on the High Seas, by any Ship of War of the other, or by any Privateers, the said Ships of War or Privateers, for the avoiding of any Disorder, shall remain out of Cannon-shot, and may send their Boats aboard the Merchant-ship, which they shall so meet with, and may enter her to the Number of two or three Men only, to whom the Master or Commander of such Ship or Vessel shall exhibit his Passport concerning the Property of the Ship, made out according to the Form inserted in this present Treaty; and the Ship, when she shall have shewed such Passport, shall be free and at Liberty to pursue her Voyage, so as it shall not be lawful to molest or search her in any Manner, or to give her Chase, or force her to quit her intended Course.

Article XXV.

FRANCE.

11

Article XXV.

The Merchant-ship of either of the Parties, which shall be making into a Port belonging to the Enemy of the other Ally, and concerning whose Voyage and the Species of Goods on board her, there shall be just Grounds of Suspicion, shall be obliged to exhibit, as well upon the High Seas as in the Ports and Havens, not only her Passports, but likewise Certificates, expressly shewing that her Goods are not of the Number of those which have been prohibited, and which are specified in the 19th Article of this Treaty.

Merchant-ship making into Enemies Port, to produce Passport and Certificates.

Article XXVI.

That if by the exhibiting of the abovesaid Certificates, the other Party discover there any of those Sorts of Goods which are prohibited and declared contraband by the 19th Article of this Treaty, and consigned for a Port under the Obedience of his Enemies, it shall not be lawful to break up the Hatches of such Ship, or to open any Chests, Coffers, Packs, Casks, or any other Vessels found therein, or to remove the smallest Parcels of her Goods, whether such Ship belong to the Subjects of *France* or of *Great-Britain*, unless the Lading be brought on Shore in the Presence of the Officers of the Court of Admiralty, and an Inventory thereof made; but there shall be no Allowance to sell, exchange, or alienate the same in any Manner, until after that due and lawful Process shall have been had against such prohibited Goods, and the Judges of the

On Discovery of contraband Goods, not to break up the Hatches.

Contraband Goods not to be alienated before Sentence.

*Contraband
Goods only to
be confiscated,
and not the
Ship or other
free Goods.*

*On Delivery
of the contra-
band Goods
to the Cap-
tor, the Ship
to go free.*

the Admiralty respectively shall, by a Sentence pronounced, have confiscated the same; saving always as well the Ship itself, as any other Goods found therein, which by this Treaty are to be esteemed Free; neither may they be detained on Pretence of their being as it were infected by the prohibited Goods, much less shall they be confiscated as lawful Prize: But if not the whole Cargo, but only Part thereof shall consist of prohibited or contraband Goods, and the Commander of the Ship shall be ready and willing to deliver them to the Captor who has discovered them, in such Case the Captor having received those Goods, shall forthwith discharge the Ship, and not hinder her by any Means freely to prosecute the Voyage on which she was bound.

Article XXVII.

*All Goods on
board Ene-
mies Ships
confiscated,
unless put on
board before
War decla-
red, or with-
in the Times
and Distances
specified.*

On the contrary, it is agreed, That whatever shall be found to be laden by the Subjects and Inhabitants of either Party, on any Ship belonging to the Enemy of the other, or to his Subjects, the whole, although it be not of the Sort of prohibited Goods, may be confiscated in the same manner as if it belonged to the Enemy himself, except such Goods and Merchandizes as were put on board such Ship before the Declaration of War, or even after such Declaration, if so be it were done within the Time and Limits following, that is to say, if they were put on board such Ship in any Port and Place within the Space of six Weeks after such Declaration within the Bounds called the *Naze* in *Norway*, and the *Soundings*; of two Months from

from the *Soundings* to the City of *Gibraltar*; of ten Weeks in the *Mediterranean Sea*; and of eight Months in any other Country or Place in the World; so that the Goods of the Subjects of either Prince, whether they be of the Nature of such as are prohibited, or otherwise, which, as is aforesaid, were put on board any Ship belonging to an Enemy before the War, or after the Declaration of the same, within the Time and Limits aforesaid, shall no Ways be liable to Confiscation, but shall well and truly be restored without Delay to the Proprietors demanding the same; but so as that if the said Merchandizes be contraband, it shall not be any ways lawful to carry them afterwards to any Ports belonging to the Enemy.

Article XXVIII.

And that more effectual Care may be taken for the Security of the Subjects of both their most Serene Royal Majesties, that they suffer no Injury by the Men of War or Privateers of the other Party, all the Commanders of the Ships of the Queen of *Great-Britain*, and of the most Christian King, and all their Subjects, shall be forbid doing any Injury or Damage to the other Side; and if they act to the contrary they shall be punished, and shall moreover be bound to make Satisfaction for all Matter of Damage, and the Interest thereof, by Reparation, under the Pain and Obligation of their Person and Goods.

All Injury on both Sides to be forbid, punished, and repaired.

Article XXXV.

Article XXXV.

*Ships or
Goods rescued
from Pirates
to be restored.*

All Ships and Merchandizes, of what Nature soever, which shall be rescued out of the Hands of any Pirates or Robbers on the High Seas, shall be brought into some Port of either Kingdom, and shall be delivered to the Custody of the Officers of that Port, in order to be restored entire to the true Proprietor, as soon as due and sufficient Proof shall be made concerning the Property thereof.

Article XXXVI.

*Free Ingress
and Egress
for Ships of
War and
Privateers
with their
Prizes, with-
out any Duty,
Search, or
Molestation.*

*Captors of
the Subjects
of either Par-
ty not to be
sheltered.*

It shall be lawful for the Ships of War of either of their Majesties, and Privateers, freely to carry whithersoever they please, the Ships and Goods taken from their Enemies, without being obliged to pay any Duty to the Officers of the Admiralty, or any other Judges; nor shall such Prizes be arrested or seized, when they come to and enter the Ports of either of their most Serene Majesties; nor shall the Searchers or other Officers of those Places search the same, or make Examination concerning the Lawfulness of such Prizes; but they may hoist Sail at any Time, and depart and carry their Prizes to the Place expressed in their Commissions or Patents, which the Commanders of such Ships of War shall be obliged to shew: On the contrary, no Shelter or Refuge shall be given in their Ports to such as shall have made Prize of the Subjects of either of their Majesties; but if such should come in, being forced by Stress of Weather, or the Danger of the Sea, all

all proper Means shall be vigorously used, that they go out and retire from thence as soon as possible, so far as this shall not be contrary to former Treaties made in this Respect with other Kings and States.

Article XXXVII.

Neither of their most Serene Royal Majesties shall permit, that the Ships or Goods of the other be taken upon the Coasts, or in the Ports or Rivers of their Dominions, by Ships of War, or others having Commission from any Prince, Commonwealth, or State whatsoever. And in Case such a Thing should happen, both Parties shall use their Authority and united Force that the Damage done be made good.

Capture of Ship or Goods of one Party, not to be suffered on the Coast or in the Port of the other.

Article XXXIX.

But if it shall appear that a Captor made use of any Kind of Torture upon the Master of the Ship, the Ship's Crew, or others who shall be on board any Ship belonging to the Subjects of the other Party; in such Case, not only the Ship itself, together with all Persons, Merchandizes, and Goods whatsoever, shall be forthwith released without any further Delay, and set intirely free, but also such as shall be found guilty of so great a Crime, as also the Accessaries thereunto, shall suffer the most severe Punishment suitable to their Crime: This the Queen of Great-Britain and the most Christian King do mutually engage shall be done without any Respect of Persons.

In Case of Torture committed, the Ship to be released, and the Guilty punished.

For-

Formulaire des Passports & Lettres qui se doivent donner dans l'Amirauté de France, aux Navires & Barques qui en sortiront suivant l'Article 21. du present Traité.

Form of the Passports and Letters which are to be given in the Admiralty of France, to the Ships and Barks, which shall go from thence, according to the 21st Article of this present Treaty.

L OUIS Comte de Thoulouse, Amiral de France, à tous ceux qui ces presentes lettres verront, Salut. Sçavoir faisons que nous avons donné Congé & Permission à Maître & Conducteur du Navire nommé de la Ville de du Port de Tonneaux ou environ, étant de présent au Port & Havre de de s'en aller à chargé de apres que Vi-

L EWIS Count of Thoulouse, Admiral of France, to all who shall see these Presents, Greeting. We make known, that we have given Leave and Permission to Master and Commander of the Ship called of the Town of Burthen Tuns or thereabouts, lying at present in the Port and Haven of and bound for and laden with after that his Ship has

station aura été faite de son Navire ; avant que de partir, fera serment devant les Officiers qui exercent la Jurisdiction des Causes maritimes, comme le dit Vaisseau appartient à un ou plusieurs des Sujets de sa Majesté, dont il sera mis acte au bas des presentes ; Comme aussi de garder & faire garder par ceux de son Equipage les Ordonnances & Reglemens de la Marine, & mettre au Greffe le Rôle signé & verifié, contenant les Noms & Surnoms, la Naissance & Demeure des Hommes de son Equipage, & de tous ceux qui s'embarqueront ; lesquels il ne pourra embarquer sans le Sçu et Permission des Officiers de Marine, & en chacun Port ou Havre ou il entrera, avec son Navire, fera apparoir aux Officiers & Juges de la Marine du présent Congé, & leur se-

has been visited, and before sailing, he shall make Oath before the Officers who have the Jurisdiction of maritime Affairs, that the said Ship belongs to one or more of the Subjects of his Majesty, the Act whereof shall be put at the End of these Presents ; as likewise that he will keep and cause to be kept by his Crew on board the marine Ordinances and Regulations, and enter in the proper Office a List signed and witnessed, containing the Names and Surnames, the Places of Birth and Abode of the Crew of his Ship, and of all who shall embark on board her, whom he shall not take on board without the Knowledge and Permission of the Officers of the Marine ; and in every Port or Haven where he shall enter with his Ship, he shall shew this present Leave to the Officers

D

ra fidele rapport de ce qui sera fait & passé durant son Voyage, & portera les Pavillons, Armes & Enseignes du Roy & les nôtres durant son Voyage. En Temoin de quoy, nous avons fait apposer nôtre Sceau, & le Sceau de nos Armes à ces Présentes, & icelles fait contresigner par notre Secrétaire de la Marine à

Jour de
Mille sept Cent.

Signé Louis Comte de
Thoulouse, et plus bas par

Formulaire de l'Acte
contenant le Ser-
ment

NOUS de
l'Amirauté de
certifions, que
Maitre de Navire nommé au Passaport cy dessus, a prêté le Serment mentionné en iceluy. Fait à le Jour de
Mille Sept Cens

ficers and Judges of the Marine, and shall give a faithful Account to them of what passed and was done during his Voyage, and he shall carry the Colours, Arms and Ensigns of the King and of us during his Voyage. In Witness whereof, we have signed these Presents, and put the Seal of our Arms thereunto, and caused the same to be countersigned by our Secretary of the Marine at the Day of 17 Signed Louis Count of Thoulouse, and underneath by

Form of the Act containing the Oath.

WE of the Admiralty of do certify that Master of the Ship named in the above Passport, has taken the Oath mentioned therein. Done at the Day of 17 Formula

Formula Literarum
 Certificatarum
 petendarum dan-
 darumque à Ma-
 gistratu aut Offi-
 cialibus Vectiga-
 lium et Teloni-
 orum. Burgi et
 Portus, in Burgis
 et Portibus suis
 respectivis, Navi-
 bus et Navigiis
 inde vela facien-
 tibus secundum
 Articuli vigesimi
 primi hujus Trac-
 tatus Dispositio-
 nem.

*Form of the Certi-
 ficates to be requi-
 red of and to be
 given by the Ma-
 gistrate or Officers
 of the Customs of
 the Town and Port
 in their respective
 Towns and Ports,
 to the Ships and
 Vessels which sail
 from thence, ac-
 cording to the Di-
 rections of the 21st
 Article of this pre-
 sent Treaty.*

NOS A. B. Magi-
 stratus (aut) Of-
 ficiales Vectigalium et Te-
 loniorum Burgi et Por-
 tus C. do certificamus
 et attestamus, quod die
 Mensis A. D.

WE A. B. Magi-
 strate (or) Of-
 ficers of the Customs of
 the Town and Port of
 C. do certify and at-
 test, That on the
 Day of the Month of

D 2

in

17 *personaliter coram*
Nobis comparuit D. E.
de F. & solenni Ju-
rejurando declaravit, quod
Navis sive Navigium vo-
cat, G. Mensura-
rum quas Tuns vo-
cant capax, cujus H.
I. de K. solitæ habitationis
loco, est Magister, sive
Præfectus ei et aliis etiam
Serenissimæ Regiæ Majes-
tatis Domina nostræ cle-
mentissimæ subditis isque
solis justo Titulo propria
fit. Jam vero de Portu
L. iter destinasse ad
Portum M. onustam
Mercibus et Mercimoniis
hinc infra speciatim de-
scriptis et enumeratis, sci-
licet et prout sequitur, viz.

In quorum fidem has
Certificatorias literas fig-
navimus, et Sigillo Officii
nostri sigillavimus. Da-
bantur die mensis
A. D. 17

in the Year of our Lord
 17 *D. E. of F.*
 personally appeared be-
 fore us, and declared by
 a solemn Oath, That the
 Ship or Vessel called G.
 of about Tuns,
 whereof H. I. of K. his
 usual Place of Habita-
 tion, is Master or Com-
 mander, does rightfully
 and properly belong to
 him and others Subjects
 of her most serene Ma-
 jesty our most gracious
 Sovereign, and to them
 alone: That she is now
 bound from the Port of
 L. to the Port of M.
 laden with the Goods and
 Merchandize hereunder
 particularly described and
 enumerated, that is to say
 as follows.

In Witness whereof we
 have signed this Certifi-
 cate, and sealed it with
 the Seal of our Office.
 Given the Day of the
 Month of in the Year
 of our Lord 17

FRANCE.

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AMERICAN Treaty of Peace, good Correspondence, and Neutrality, between the Crowns of *Great-Britain* and *France*; Concluded at *London*, *November* 16, 1686.

ARTICLE I.

THAT from the Day of this present Treaty, there shall be between the *French Nation* and the *English Nation*, a firm Peace, Union, Agreement, and good Correspondence, as well upon Sea as upon Land, both in the *Northern* and *Southern America*, and in the Islands, Colonies, Ports, and Towns, (without Exception of Places) belonging to the Dominions of his most Christian Majesty and of his *Britannick Majesty*, and under the Jurisdiction of the Governors of their said Majesties respectively.

Article II.

That no Ships or Vessels, great or small, belonging to the Subjects of his most Christian Majesty, shall be fitted out or employed in the said Islands, Colonies, Fortresses, Towns, and Governments belonging to his most Christian Majesty, to attack the Subjects of his *Britannick Majesty*, in the Islands, Colonies, Fortresses,

Ships not to be fitted out in the Dominions of either to attack the other.

ses,

ses, Towns, and Governments belonging to his said *Britannick* Majesty, or to do them any Injury or Damage: And in like manner, no Ships or Vessels, great or small, belonging to the Subjects of his *Britannick* Majesty, shall be fitted out or employed in the said Islands, Colonies, Fortresses, Towns, and Governments of his said Majesty, to attack the Subjects of his most Christian Majesty in the Islands, Colonies, Fortresses, Towns and Governments of his said Majesty, or to do them any Injury or Damage.

Article III.

*Soldiers or
Subjects of
the one not to
do any Injury
to those of the
other, or assist
the Indians
against them.*

That no Soldiers, armed Men, or any others whatsoever inhabiting and living in the said *English* Islands, Colonies, Forts, Cities, and Governments, or who shall come out of *Europe* to be in Garrison there, shall commit any Act of Hostility, or do any Injury or Damage, directly or indirectly, to the most Christian King's Subjects in the said *French* Islands, Colonies, Forts, Cities, and Governments: Neither shall they give any Assistance, or Supplies of Men or Victuals to the barbarous or wild *Indians* with whom the most Christian King shall hereafter be at War.

In like manner, no Soldiers, armed Men, or any other whatsoever inhabiting and living in the said *French* Islands, Colonies, Forts, Cities, and Governments, or who shall come out of *Europe* to be in Garrison there, shall commit any Act of Hostility, or do any Injury or Damage, directly or indirectly, to the King of *Great Britain's* Subjects in the said *English* Islands

Islands, Colonies, Ports, Cities and Governments: Neither shall they give any Assistance or Supplies of Men or Victuals to the barbarous wild *Indians*, with whom the King of *Great Britain* shall be at War.

Article IV.

That both Kings shall have and retain to themselves all the Dominions, Rights, and Preeminences in the *American* Seas, Roads, and other Waters whatsoever, in as full and ample Manner as of Right belongs to them, and in such Manner as they now possess the same.

Both Kings to retain all Rights and Dominions in America, according to their Right and present Possession.

Article V.

And therefore the Subjects, Inhabitants, Merchants, Commanders of Ships, Masters and Mariners, of the Kingdoms, Provinces and Dominions of each King respectively, shall abstain and forbear to trade and fish in all the Places possessed, or which shall be possessed by one or the other Party in *America*, viz. the King of *Great Britain's* Subjects shall not carry on their Commerce and Trade, nor fish in the Havens, Bays, Creeks, Roads, Coasts or Places, which the most Christian King holds, or shall hereafter hold in *America*. And in like manner, the most Christian King's Subjects shall not carry on their Commerce and Trade, nor fish in the Havens, Bays, Creeks, Roads, Coasts, or Places, which the King of *Great Britain* possesses or shall hereafter possess in *America*; and if any Ship or Vessel shall be found trading or fishing, contrary

Subjects of either not to trade or fish in the Dominions or on the Coasts of the other.

Ships found so trading or fishing, to be confiscated.

*Party ag-
grieved may
apply to the
Privy Coun-
cil of either
King.*

*Liberty of
Navigation
not to be di-
sturbed.*

to the Tenor of this Treaty, the said Ship or Vessel, with its Lading, Proof being made thereof, shall be confiscated; nevertheless the Party who shall think himself aggrieved by such Sentence or Confiscation, shall have Liberty to apply himself to the Privy-Council of that King by whose Governors or Judges Sentence was pronounced against him, so as the Execution of the Sentence shall not be stopp'd or hindred on that Account: But 'tis always to be understood, that the Liberty of Navigation ought in no manner to be disturbed, where nothing is done contrary to the genuine Sense of this Treaty.

Article VI.

*All Ships and
Subjects of
either forced
into any Ports
&c. of the o-
ther, to be
well received
and supplied.*

That in Case the Subjects and Inhabitants of either of the Kings, with their Shipping, (whether publick and of War, or private and of Merchants) be forced through Strefs of Weather, Pursuit of Pirates or Enemies, or any other urgent Necessity, for seeking of Shelter and Harbour, to retreat and enter into any of the Rivers, Creeks, Bays, Havens, Roads, Ports, or Shores belonging to the other Party in *America*; they shall be received and treated there with all Humanity and Kindness, and enjoy all friendly Protection and Help; and they shall be permitted to refresh and provide themselves at reasonable and usual Rates with Victuals, and all things needful for the Sustainance of their Persons, or Reparation of their Ships, and Convenience of their Voyage; and they shall no ways be detained or hindred from returning out of the said Ports or Roads, but may remove and depart when and whither

whither they please, without any Lett or Hindrance ; and they shall not be obliged to unliver their Cargo, *Not to unliver their Cargo, or take in any Merchandise.* or to carry out and expose to Sale any of their Goods or Merchandizes ; and likewise on their part, they shall not take in any Merchandizes on board their Vessels, nor employ themselves in Fishing, under the Penalty of the Confiscation of their Ships and Goods, as in the foregoing Article is expressed ; and it is further agreed, that whensoever the Subjects of either King shall be forced to enter with their Ships into the Ports of the other, they shall be obliged at their coming in to hang out the Flag or Colours of their Nation, and to give Notice of their Arrival by three Discharges of *To hang out their Colours, and discharge a Musket on their coming in.* a Musket ; in Default of which, and of sending their Boat on Shore, they shall be liable to Confiscation.

Article VII.

If any Ships belonging to either of the Kings, their People, or Subjects, shall, within the Coasts or Domains of the other, stick upon the Sands, or be wrecked, *ships stranded, wrecked, or in Danger, to be assisted.* (which God forbid) or suffer any other Damage, all friendly Assistance and Relief shall be given to the Persons shipwrecked, or such as shall be in Danger thereof ; and Letters of safe Conduct shall likewise be given to them for their free and quiet Passage from thence, and the Return of every one to his own Country.

Article VIII.

*Three or four
Ships forced
in together,
not to stay
longer than
shall be al-
lowed.*

When it shall happen that the Ships of either Party (as abovementioned) through Danger of the Sea, or other urgent Cause, be driven into the Ports of the other; if they be three or four together, and may give just Ground of Suspicion, they shall immediately upon their Arrival, acquaint the Governor or chief Magistrate of the Place with the Cause of their coming, and shall stay no longer than the said Governor or chief Magistrate will allow, and shall be requisite for supplying themselves with Provisions, and repairing their Ships.

Article X.

*Slaves or
Goods taken
from either
Party by the
Indians, not
to be har-
boured.*

The Subjects of either Nation shall not harbour the barbarous or wild Inhabitants, or the Slaves or Goods, which the said Inhabitants shall have taken from the Subjects of the other Nation; neither shall they give them any Assistance or Protection, in their said Depredations.

Article XI.

*Neither Par-
ty to molest
the other.*

The Governors, Officers, and Subjects of either King, shall not in any wise molest or disturb the Subjects of the other in settling their respective Colonies, or in their Commerce and Navigation.

Article XII.

Article XII.

And the more to assure the Subjects of the King of *Great Britain* and of the most Christian King, that no Injury shall be offered them by the Ships of War or Privateers on either Side, all the Captains of the Ships of War of his Majesty of *Great Britain*, as also of the most Christian King, and all their Subjects who fit out Privateers, and likewise their privileg'd Companies, shall be enjoyn'd not to do any Injury or Damage whatsoever to the other; and if they do, they shall be punished, and be moreover liable to satisfy all Costs and Damages by way of Restitution and Reparation, upon Pain and Obligation of Person and Goods.

Ships of War and Privateers on both Sides not to injure the other.

Party injuring to be punished, and obliged to Restitution.

Article XIV.

And whereas several Pirates roving up and down in the *American Seas*, as well *Northern* as *Southern*, do much Damage to Trade, and molest the Subjects of both Crowns in their Navigation and Commerce in those Parts; it is agreed, That strict Orders shall be given to the Governors and Officers of both Kings, that they give no Assistance or Protection to any Pirates, of whatsoever Nation they be, nor suffer them to have any Retreat in the Ports or Roads of their respective Governments; and the said Governors and Officers shall also be expressly commanded to punish, as Pirates, all such as shall fit out any Ship or Ships, without lawful Commission and Authority.

Pirates not to be assisted or protected.

Article XV.

*Subjects of
either taking
Commissions
as Privateers
against the
other, to be
punished as
Pirates.*

No Subjects of either King shall apply for or take any Commission or Letters of Marque for arming any Ship or Ships to act as Privateers in *America*, whether *Northern* or *Southern*, from any Prince or State, with which the other shall be at War; and if any Person shall take such Commission or Letters of Marque, he shall be punished as a Pirate.

Article XVI.

*Concerning
the Turtle
Fishery.*

The most Christian King's Subjects shall have Liberty to fish for Turtles in the Islands of *Cayman*.

Article XVIII.

*In Case of a
War in Eu-
rope between
the Parties,
no Hostilities
to be commit-
ted between
their Subjects
residing in
America.*

If any Breach should happen (which God forbid) between the said Crowns in *Europe*, no Act of Hostility, either by Sea or Land, shall however be done by any of the King of *Great Britain's* Garrisons, Soldiers or Subjects whatsoever, of the Islands, Colonies, Forts, Cities, and Governments, which now are, or shall hereafter be under the *English* Dominion in *America*, against the most Christian King's Subjects inhabiting or residing in any of the *American* Colonies: In like manner and reciprocally in the Case aforesaid of a Breach in *Europe*, no Act of Hostility, either by Sea or Land, shall be committed by any of the most Christian King's Garrisons, Soldiers or Subjects whatsoever, of the Islands, Colonies, Forts, Cities and Governments, which now are, or hereafter shall be under

der the *French* Dominion in *America*, against the King of *Great Britain*'s Subjects inhabiting or residing in any of the *American* Colonies; but a true and firm Peace and Neutrality shall continue in *America* between the said *British* and *French* Nations, in the same Manner as if such Breach in *Europe* had not happened.

Treaty of Peace between *Great Britain* and
France; Concluded at *Utrecht*, March
31, 1713.

Article XII

THE most Christian King shall take care to have delivered to the Queen of *Great Britain*, on the same Day that the Ratifications of this Treaty shall be exchanged, solemn and authentick Letters or Instruments, by virtue whereof it shall appear, that the Island of *St. Christopher's* is to be possessed hereafter by *British* Subjects only; likewise all *Nova Scotia* or *Accadie*, with its ancient Boundaries; as also the City of *Port Royal* now called *Annapolis Royal*, and all other Things in those Parts which depend on the said Lands and Islands, together with the Dominion, Property, and Possession of the said Islands, Lands, and Places, and all Right whatsoever by Treaties, or any other Way attained, which the most Christian King, the Crown of *France*, or any the Subjects thereof,

St. Christopher's, *Nova Scotia*, and the *Fishery* there, and *Annapolis Royal* quit-
ted to the
English.

FRANCE

thereof, have hitherto had to the said Islands, Lands and Places, and to the Inhabitants of the same, are yielded and made over to the Queen of *Great Britain*, and to her Crown for ever; as the most Christian King doth now yield and make over all the said Premises, and that in such ample Manner and Form, that the Subjects of the most Christian King shall hereafter be excluded from all Kind of Fishing in the Seas, Bays, and other Places on the Coasts of *Nova Scotia*, that is to say, on those Coasts which lye towards the *East*, within thirty Leagues, beginning from the Island commonly called *Sable* inclusively, and thence stretching along towards the *South-West*.

Article XIII.

Newfound-
land quitted
to the Eng-
lish, with
Right refer-
ved to the
French to
catch and dry
Fish there.

The Island called *Newfoundland*, with the adjacent Islands, shall from this Time forward belong of Right wholly to *Great Britain*, and to that End the Town and Fortress of *Placentia*, and whatever other Places in the said Island are in the Possession of the *French*, shall be yielded and given up within seven Months from the Exchange of the Ratifications of this Treaty, or sooner, if possible, by the most Christian King, to Persons having a Commission from the Queen of *Great Britain* for that Purpose: Nor shall the most Christian King, his Heirs and Successors, or any of their Subjects, at any Time hereafter claim any Right to the said Island and Islands, or to any Part of it or them. Moreover it shall not be lawful for the Subjects of *France* to fortify any Place in the said Island of *Newfoundland*, or to erect any Buildings there, besides

Besides Stages made of Boards, and Huts necessary and usual for drying of Fish; or to resort to the said Island beyond the Time necessary for Fishing and drying of Fish: But it shall be allowed to the Subjects of *France* to catch Fish, and to dry them on Land, in that Part only and no other of the said Island of *Newfoundland*, which extends from the Place called Cape *Bonavista* to the *Northern* Point of the said Island; and from thence bearing down along the *Western* Side, reaches as far as the Place called *Point Riche*. But the Island called Cape *Breton*, as also all others both in the Mouth of the River of *St. Lawrence*, and in the Gulph of the same Name, shall hereafter belong of Right to the *French*; and the most Christian King shall have full Liberty to fortify any Place or Places there.

*Cape Breton
to belong to
the French.*

**MARINE Treaty between the Crowns of
Great Britain and France; Concluded
at St. Germans, the 24th of February,
1676-7.**

Article I.

ALL the Subjects of the most Christian King may sail, trade, and use all kind of Traffick with full Freedom and Security in all the Kingdoms, Countries and Territories that now are, or hereafter shall be at Peace or in Neutrality with the said most Christian King,

*Free Navigation and
Trade with
all Neutral
Powers.*

FRANCE

King, without being hindered or molested by the Ships of War, or any other Ship belonging to the King of *Great Britain*, or his Subjects, upon the Account, or under Pretence of any War or Hostility now subsisting, or which may be hereafter between the said King of *Great Britain*, and any other Princes or States, which now are, or hereafter may be at Peace and Neutrality with the said most Christian King: And reciprocally all the Subjects of the King of *Great Britain*, may navigate, negotiate, and carry on all Manner of Traffick, with full Freedom and Security, in all the Kingdoms, Countries, and States, which now are, or hereafter shall be at Peace and Neutrality with the said King, without being disturbed or molested by any Ships of War, or other Ships whatsoever appertaining to the most Christian King, or his Subjects, upon the Account, or under Pretence of any War and Hostility now subsisting, or which hereafter may be between the most Christian King, and any other Princes or States which now are, or hereafter may be at Peace or Neutrality with the said King of *Great Britain*.

Article II.

*The same in
Time of War
as Peace, con-
traband Goods
excepted.*

They may carry on Trade during a War, with all the same Merchandizes as in Time of Peace, but with an Exception of all contraband Goods, as explained in the following Article.

Article III.

Article III.

Goods prohibited and contraband are, Cannon and their Furniture, Fire-arms, Powder, Match, Bullets, Pikes, Swords, Lances, Halberts, Partizans, Bombs, Mortars, Petards, Granadoes, Musket-stocks, Bandoliers, Saltpetre, Ball, Head-pieces, Shields, Cuirasses, and the like Armour : Under the same Name likewise, the transporting of Soldiers, Horses, Harnesses, Pistol-stocks, Belts, and other things appertaining to and us'd in War, is prohibited.

Contraband Goods specified.

Article IV.

The following Merchandizes are not to be comprized in the Number of prohibited and contraband Goods, viz. Woollen, Linnen, Silk, Cotton, or any other Stuffs and Manufactures whatsoever ; all sorts of Cloaths and Dresses made of Stuffs or any other Matter, Gold or Silver coin'd or uncoin'd, Tin, Iron, Lead, Copper, Coal, Corn, Barley, and other Grain and Pulse ; Tobacco, Spices, salted and dry'd Flesh, dry and salt Fish, Cheese, Butter, Beer, Oil, Wine, Sugar, Salt, and every thing appertaining to the Nourishment and Support of Life ; nor Cottons, Hemp, Flax, Pitch, Cordage, Sails, Anchors, Masts, Boards and Wood wrought of any sort of Trees, and that may serve for building Ships or the Repair of them ; but the said Commodities shall remain free, as well as all others in general, that are not comprehended in the preceding Article, in such sort, that the Subjects of the

What Goods are not to be deemed contraband.

most Christian King may not only transport the same from one neutral Place to another neutral Place, or from a neutral Place or Port to any other belonging to an Enemy of the King of *Great Britain*; or lastly, from a Place belonging to an Enemy, to a Place that is neutral, but also from one Port or Place belonging to the Enemy of the said King, to another likewise belonging to his Enemy, whether these Ports or other Places be under the Obedience of one Prince or State, or of several Princes or States, with one or all of which the King of *Great Britain* shall be at War. The Subjects of the King of *Great Britain* may reciprocally transport the said Merchandizes not only from one neutral Place to another neutral Place, or from a neutral Place or Port to any other belonging to an Enemy of the most Christian King; or lastly, from a Place belonging to an Enemy, to any other neutral Place; but also from a Port or other Place belonging to the Enemy of the said King, to another likewise appertaining to his Enemy, whether these Ports or Places be under the Obedience of one Prince or State, or of several Princes and States, with one or all of which the said most Christian King shall be at War: Nevertheless such Things must not be carried at all to Towns and Places besieged, block'd up, or invested.

Article V.

Ships of either Nation producing Passports, not to be detained or molested.

In order to terminate all Differences that may arise, either by Sea or Land, it has been agreed, That the Ships or other Vessels belonging to the Subjects of the most Christian King, which shall enter into the Ha-

vens

vens or Ports of the King of *Great Britain*, and would proceed elsewhere from thence, shall not be detained any longer than to produce and exhibit their Passports (the Form whereof is annexed to this Treaty) to the Officers of the said King; or, if there should be in the said Ports or Havens any Ships of War belonging to the King of *Great Britain*, or any Privateers, to the Commanders of the said Ships, so as they shall not exact or demand any Money or other Thing whatsoever on that Account: If any Ships or other Vessels appertaining to the Subjects of the most Christian King, be met with on the open Sea, or in such Places as are not under the Dominion of the King of *Great Britain*, by the Ships of War of the said King, or others fitted out by his Subjects, the said Ships keeping at a reasonable Distance off, may send their Boat on Board such Ships or Vessels of the Subjects of the most Christian King, and put two or three Men only on board, to the End that the Master or Owner may exhibit to them his Passport; after which they shall freely pass, without being any way molested, searched, stopped, or forced to alter their Course. The Subjects of the King of *Great Britain* shall enjoy the same Freedom and Immunities, upon producing their Passports according to the Form before-mentioned.

Article VI.

*Ships passing
into an En-
emy's Country,
to produce
Certificates
and Passports.*

If any Vessel or Bark belonging to the Subjects of the most Christian King, and passing to a Country at Enmity with the King of *Great Britain*, meets with a Man of War in her Passage; in like manner, if a Ship appertaining to the *English*, or other Subjects of the King of *Great Britain*, is met with going towards a Port belonging to an Enemy of the most Christian King, it shall not be sufficient for her to exhibit her Passports, but also Certificates in due and authentick Form from the Officers and Searchers of the Customs, of such Ships going out of the Port which she came from, and containing an Account of all her Cargo, to the End it may be known whether there are any contraband Goods on board, and such as are particularized in the third Article of this Treaty.

Article VII.

*Contraband
Goods to be
confiscated.*

*Free Goods
not to be de-
tained.*

If by producing the said Certificates it be found that there are contraband Goods on board consigned for an Enemy's Port, it shall not be allowed to go under the Deck of such Ship, nor to open or break any Chests, Bales, Casks, or Tuns, nor take the least Thing out of her, till she is brought into Port, where a just Inventory shall be taken in the Presence of the Custom-House Officers: and nothing thereof shall be sold or bartered till after a fair Trial before the Judge of the Admiralty Court, and Sentence be passed for the Confiscation of such Goods: In which Confiscation nevertheless the Hulk of the Vessel, and the lawful Mer-

Merchandize on board her shall not be comprized, nor may such free Goods be detained, much less be declared good Prize upon the account of the said contraband Goods. If the Vessel be laden but in Part with contraband Goods, and the Master thereof offers at the same time to put them into the Captor's Hands, *On Delivery of contraband Goods to the Captor, the Ship is go: free.* he shall not then oblige him to go into any Port, but suffer him to continue his Voyage.

Article VIII.

Merchandizes appertaining to the Subjects of the most Christian King, which shall be found on board Ships belonging to the Enemies of the King of *Great Britain*, shall be liable to Forfeiture, tho' they are not contraband; and on the contrary, the Goods of the Enemies of the King of *Great Britain* shall not be taken or confiscated, if they be found on board any Ships appertaining to the Subjects of the most Christian King, altho' the said Goods make up the best Part of the whole Lading of such Ships; but still with an Exception of all contraband, which when taken shall be dispos'd of in the Manner directed by the preceding Articles. In like manner, all Merchandizes belonging to the Subjects of the King of *Great Britain*, which are found on board any Ships belonging to the Enemies of the most Christian King, shall be liable to Confiscation tho' they be not contraband; and on the contrary, any Merchandizes of the Enemies of the said most Christian King shall not be taken or confiscated if they are found on board any Ships appertaining to the Subjects of the King of *Great Britain*; *All Good in Enemies Ships forfeited. Free Ships make free Goods, contraband excepted.*

*Times and
Distances as
to Forfeiture
of Goods in
Enemies
Ships on the
breaking out
of a War.*

tain, tho' the said Merchandizes make up the best Part or the whole of the Lading of the said Ships; but still with an Exception to contraband Goods; as to which when taken, they may be disposed of in Manner as in the preceding Articles mentioned. And in order to prevent any future new War breaking out from proving injurious or prejudicial to the Subjects of either Side, which shall continue in Peace, it is agreed, that the Ships of any new Enemy laden with Effects and Merchandizes belonging to the Subjects of the other Party that shall be at Peace, shall not make them liable to Confiscation, if they have been laden therewith before the End of the Term hereafter specified, which Term shall be six Weeks after the Declaration of the War, between the *Soundings* and the *Nax* in *Norway*; two Months, between the *Soundings* and *Tangier*; two Months and a half, in the *Mediterranean*; and eight Months, in all other Parts of the World. So that the Effects of the Subjects of the most Christian King, taken in the Vessels of any new Enemy of the King of *Great Britain*, may not be confiscated upon that Account, but shall forthwith be restored to the Owners, unless they have been put on board the said Ships after the Expiration of the respective Terms abovementioned; however contraband Goods, which likewise in such Case are not liable to Confiscation for the Reasons aforesaid, must not be carried into an Enemy's Port: And reciprocally the Effects of the Subjects of the King of *Great Britain* taken on board the Ships of any new Enemies of the most Christian King, shall not be con-

confiscated upon that Account, but shall forthwith be restored to the Owners, unless they have been put on board after the End of the respective Terms before specified; nevertheless, contraband Goods, which shall not be liable to Confiscation for the aforesaid Reasons, must not be convey'd into an Enemy's Port.

Article IX.

And for their more perfect Security, and that the Subjects of both Nations may be under no Apprehensions from the Ships of War, their Majesties shall give most strict Orders and Injunctions to all Captains of Ships and all Privateers, that they do no Injury or Damage to the Merchant-ships, under the most severe Punishments; besides the strongest Obligations to make full Restitution and Reparation of all Damage to those whom they shall have wrong'd.

Ships of War and Privateers not to injure any Ships of the others.

Article XIV.

Whereas it sometimes happens, that the Ships which take Prizes in Time of War, treat the Masters, Pilots, and Passengers taken therein, very inhumanly, in order to extort such Confession and Declaration from them as they have a Mind to; it is agreed, that their Majesties shall prohibit such Treatment under the most severe Penalties, and shall cause all such as shall be convicted thereof to be punished according to their Demerit, and in such a Manner as may deter others from doing the like: And all Captains and Officers who shall be found guilty of such Barbarities and violent

Tortures on board Prizes prohibited and punished.

FRANCE.

dent Doings, whether they have been committed by themselves, or have been caused or suffered to be done by them, shall forthwith be cashiered; and they shall besides be proceeded against according to the Heinousness of the Crime; and every Vessel that shall be taken whereof the Mariners and Passengers shall have been ill used, shall be released and set at Liberty, with her Cargo, without any further Examination or Proceeding judicially or otherwise.

Treaty of Peace between *Great Britain* and *France*; Concluded at *Westminster*, November the 3d, 1655.

Article I.

Free Navigation in Harbours.

TH E People and Subjects of both Nations may safely and freely sail and ride at Anchor in each other's Harbours and Roads, as they shall think fit, without any Damage or Injury.

Article IV.

Free Navigation, Passage, and Commerce in Europe.

Commerce shall be intirely free betwixt the two Nations of *England* and *France*, and their People and Subjects, by Land and by Sea, and on the fresh Waters, thro' all and singular the Countries, Dominions, Territories, Provinces, Cities, Towns, Villages, and all other Places throughout *Europe*, where Commerce

moree and Trade hath been used to be carried on ; so that without any Letters of safe Conduct, or Application for any general or special Licence whatsoever, the People and Subjects of the said two Nations, shall freely pass and repass, by Land, Sea, or on the fresh Waters, to the said Countries, Kingdoms and Dominions, and to all the Cities, Harbours, Shores, Stations, and Streights, and may enter all the Places and Harbours of either, with their Ships laden or unladen, and with Carriages, and Beasts of Draught or Burthen, which are usually employed in carrying Merchandizes ; and may there buy and sell what they please, paying only the Market Price in such Places for such Necessaries as they may want, either for their Provision or their Voyage ; and may likewise, as Occasion shall require, rig their Ships, and repair their Carriages : And it shall be equally free for them to return to their own Country, or to go to any other Places at their own Discretion with their Merchandize, Goods, or any other Effects whatsoever, without Molestation ; provided they pay the due Customs and Port Duties to the other Party, and a proper Regard be likewise had to all the Laws and Ordinances of the Country.

Article XVI.

Both Parties shall strictly command the Admirals and Commanders of their Fleets, and all other their Sea Captains whatsoever, either carrying their Flags, or bearing Commissions from them, or acting in their Service, not to seize, take, or in any manner to obstruct

Sea Commanders of either Party not to injure the other, on pain of Restitution and Punishment.

frustrate or damage the Ships, Vessels, Goods, or Merchandize of the People or Subjects of the other; but that they diligently observe this Treaty and Convention; and all Contraveners shall make Satisfaction to the Party concerned, by suffering corporal Punishment according to the Nature of the Offence, and by making Reparation for the Damage done by them, if they are able; but if they should not be able, then that Confederate to whom the Offenders belong, shall satisfy and repair the Damage within three Months after Knowledge thereof and Satisfaction demanded; and all Ships of War meeting any Merchant-ships of either Party, shall protect them, while they keep the same Course, against all who shall offer them any Violence.

Article XVII.

If the Commanders of any Ships belonging to either Party, or to their People, shall take any Prize at Sea, they shall within Twenty-four Hours after their coming into Port, deliver all the Books of Accompts, Papers, Cockets, and Bills of Lading, which they shall have found in such Prizes, to the Judges of the Admiralty, to the Intent that any Person interested may take Copies of the same; and where there shall be no Judge of the Admiralty, the said Papers and Books shall be delivered to the Officers of such Places, who shall send the same sealed up to the Judges of the Admiralty; during which the Mariners on board the Prizes shall not be taken out, nor any Part of the Cargo touch'd, or any of the Goods set ashore, unless by the Authority of the Court of Admiralty; and a

Sche

*All Books
and Papers
of a Prize
Ship to be de-
livered to the
Judge of the
Admiralty.*

*Men or Goods
not to be ta-
ken out, but
by Authority
of the Court.*

Schedule shall be made of all the Goods in the Presence of those whom it concerns, who shall also have a Copy of the said Schedule from the Judge.

Article XVIII

The Commanders and Captains of any Ships, which shall take any Prizes at Sea, shall not take out of her the Captain, Master, or any Mate or Mariner, unless for the purpose of examining them; and in that Case they shall not take out above two or three, who shall be carried within the Space of Twenty-four Hours before the Judge of the Admiralty; or if there be no such Judge in the Place, before the Magistrate or Officers of the Place, who shall examine them; and such Examination being finished within the same Space of Time, the said Judge or Magistrate shall dismiss them freely, every one to their own Business: All Contraveners hereto shall suffer corporal Punishment.

*Officer or
Mariner of
a Prize, not
to be carried
away, but in
order to be
examined.*

Article XIX.

Neither of the Confederates shall receive any Pirates or Robbers into any of their Ports, Havens, Cities, or Towns; nor shall they permit them to be received by their People or Inhabitants, or to be harboured, assisted, or supplied; but shall use their Endeavours that such Pirates and Robbers, and their piratical Accomplices, Partners and Assistants, shall be pursued, apprehended, and duly punished, for a Terror to others; and all Ships, Goods and Merchandize

*Pirates not to
be harboured
or assisted,
but pursued
and punished.*

*Ships and
Goods pirati-
cally taken,
to be restored.*

piratically taken by any such, and brought into the Ports of either Confederate, as much as can be found thereof, although they have been already sold to others, shall be restored to the right Owners, or Satisfaction made for the same to their Owners, or to those who shall lay Claim to the same by virtue of Letters of Attorney; provided the Owners Right appear from due Proofs according to Law in the Court of Admiralty: And whatever Goods shall be recovered from them, shall be carried into the Ports of either Confederate, and be deliver'd to the Custody of the Officers of the Port, who shall be responsible for the same, if the said Goods are not restored without Delay to their Owners, after Proof first made of the true Property thereof before the Judges of those Places, where the Goods taken by the Pirates were put on board the Ship: Nevertheless all Persons accused shall be allowed to try their Right by Law, and to make their Defence.

Article XXII

*Free Passage
and Com-
merce in all
Neutral Pla-
ces at Enmity
with the o-
ther; Places
besieged and
contraband
Goods excep-
ted.*

The People and Inhabitants of *Great Britain* may freely and securely sail and traffick in all the Kingdoms, Dominions and Territories, which cultivate Peace, Friendship, or Neutrality with them, nor shall they be any ways molested by the Ships or Subjects of *France*, altho' there should be Enmity and Hostility between *France* and the said Kingdoms, Dominions and Territories, or any of them. And the same shall likewise be observed on the part of *Great Britain* towards the Subjects and Inhabitants of *France*; provided

And that such Trade be not carried to any Port or Town which is besieged by either of the Confederates; and that neither Party, nor the People or Subjects of either, shall import any prohibited and contraband Goods to those Kingdoms, Dominions or Territories, which are at Enmity or War with the other.

Article XXVI.

For the better promoting of Commerce on both Sides, it is agreed, That if a War should break out between the said two Nations of *England* and *France*, six Months, after the Proclamation of War, shall be allowed to the Merchants, in the Cities and Towns where they live, for selling and transporting their Goods and Merchandize; and if any Thing be taken from them, or any Injury be done them within that Term by either Party, or the People or Subjects of either, full Satisfaction shall be made for the same.

Six Months
allowed to
Subjects on
both Sides in
Case of a
War.

MARINE Treaty between *Great Britain* and *France*; Concluded at *St. Germain's*,
March 29, 1632.

Article III.

FOrasmuch as under the Pretext of Search or Visit that may be made by the Ships of War of the one or the other Prince, or their Subjects, at Sea, of Merchant Ships, to know whether they are laden with Merchandizes prohibited, or belonging to the Enemy,

*Merchant
Ships to
strike to Men
of War, and
present their
Commissions
and Bills of
Lading.*

*Not to be
hindred or ta-
ken out of
their Course.*

*Books and
Papers of
Prizes to be
laid before
the Judges
of Admiralty.*

Enemy, there have been several Obtrages committed for the Time past, which have, without any lawfull Cause, hindered the Course of the said Ships, and occasioned many other great Damages to Merchants; to obviate such Inconveniencies, it has been agreed, That such Ships of War happening to meet such Merchant Ships at Sea, may order them to strike, which the said Merchant Ships shall be obliged to do, and to present their Licences, Commissions, and Bills of Lading, to the Captains, or such as they shall send aboard the said Merchant Ships, into which more than two or three at most may not enter, nor exact or take any Duties under Pretext of such Visit; which done, if those of the said Ship of War will not forbear, notwithstanding, to stop the Voyage of the said Ships, whether by carrying them along with them, or obliging them to go aside out of their Course, the said People belonging to the Ship of War shall in that Case be answerable for all the Expences, Damages, and Interests, and besides be punished corporally, according as the Quality and Circumstances of the Fact shall require; for which Expences, Damages and Interests, not only the Delinquents shall answer, but likewise those who furnished them with Arms and Provisions, and put them to Sea.

Article V.

The Captains, Lieutenants, and Masters of Ships that shall take any Prize, shall be obliged within Twenty-four Hours after their Arrival, to lay all the Books of Accompts, Papers, Licences, Commissions, and

and Bills of Lading which they shall find in the Ships they take, before the Judge of the Admiralty, or his Clerk, that so the Parties interested may take Copies thereof for their Use; and where there is no Judge of the Admiralty, the said Papers and Bills of Lading shall be put into the Hands of the King's Officers, to be sent closed up and sealed to the Judge of the Admiralty.

Article VI.

In like manner the said Captors shall be obliged to bring along with them the Persons whom they found in the said Ships, or at least the Captain and Master, or two or three of the principal Officers, and present them within Twenty-four Hours to the Judge of the Admiralty to be examined; and in case there be no Judge of the Admiralty, before the Mayors of the Towns, or the King's Officers: And they may not hold or keep them Prisoners in their Houses beyond that Time, on Pain of being punished, and losing the Prize; and after the said Prisoners shall have been heard and examined, the said Judges shall be obliged to set them at Liberty, to follow their Affairs as they shall think good.

Officers of a Prize Ship to be examined before the Judge of the Admiralty.

Article VII.

When any Prizes are brought into any Harbours or Ports, the Mariners and Seamen belonging to them shall not be forced away from their said Ships, nor any of their Goods put ashore, without a previous Order from the Judge, and an Inventory made by him or his

Men or Goods not to be taken from on board Prizes without an Order.

his Deputies, in Presence of the principal Persons concerned, whereof a Copy shall be delivered to them from the said Judge.

**Treaty of Alliance between Great Britain
and France ; Concluded at London,
August the 29th, 1610.**

Article XXXIII.

*Goods taken
from Pirates
to be brought
into Port
and there
lodged.*

THAT all the Goods that shall be taken by the Captains and other Officers of the one or the other Prince from Pirates, shall be brought respectively to some Port of the one or the other Kingdom, and there put under good and safe Custody of the Admiral, Vice-Admiral, or other Officers of the said Ports; which Officers shall be bound to answer for the said Goods in their own Name.

Article XXXIV.

*Such Goods to
be restored to
the Owners
Subjects of
either Party.*

That all the Goods which shall be thus taken and recovered from Pirates, whether they be in Gold or Silver Money, or other Merchandizes appertaining to the Subjects of either of the said Kings, shall be render'd and restor'd to the true Owners and Proprietors of the same, without any Delay, after having first made legal Proof of the Property thereof.

Treaty

Treaty of Peace between *England* and
France; concluded the 24th of *March*,
1549.

Article II.

IT is agreed and concluded, That as long as this
Peace and Friendship shall continue, all and sin-
gular the Inhabitants of both the said Kingdoms, and
of all the Lands and Dominions which now are, or
hereafter shall be possessed by either of the said Kings,
of whatsoever Dignity, State, and Condition, shall
receive and treat each other with all friendly Usage,
and mutual good Offices, and may freely, safely, and
securely pass and repass to and fro, by Land and by
Sea, and on Rivers; sail and traffick with each other,
buy and sell, and abide there as long as they think fit,
or retire and depart from thence whenever they please,
into their own, or any foreign Nation or Place whatso-
ever, and carry with them what Things they shall
have acquired or purchased by their Industry and La-
bour, or any other lawful Arts or Means whatsoever,
without any Impediment, Molestation, or Restraint,
safe Conduct, Licence, or special Commission, in such
manner as they lawfully might by virtue of ancient
Treaties and Alliances, saving always the Laws, Sta-
tutes, and Customs of the said Kingdoms.

1549.

*Universal
Peace and A-
mity.**Free Navi-
gation, Pas-
sage and
Commerce.*

Treaty of Peace and Alliance between *England* and *France*; Concluded at the Camp between *Ardres* and *Guines*, *June* the 7th, 1546.

Article III.

1546.

Peace and
Amity.

Free Navigation,
Passage and
Commerce.

THAT all and singular the Vassals and Subjects of both the said Princes, and of their Heirs and Successors, whether they be Princes, Archbishops, Bishops, Dukes, Marquesses, Earls, Barons, or Merchants, or of what State or Condition soever, shall, during the said Peace, conduct and behave in all Places in the most kind and friendly manner, performing all mutual good Offices towards each other; and may freely, safely, and securely, without the Hindrance of any one, or any safe Conduct or Licence, travel in all Places, by Land or by Sea, or on fresh Waters, and sail and come into the Ports, Dominions and Districts whatsoever of both the said Princes, their Heirs and Successors, provided they do not exceed the Number of an Hundred armed Men together, and may abide there as long as they please, trade, buy, and sell, all Goods, Merchandizes and Jewels whatsoever, if not prohibited by the Laws and Ordinances of the said Kingdoms respectively, and may freely depart from thence to their own Countries, or elsewhere at their Pleasure, and as often as they please, with their own, or hired or borrowed Vessels, Carriages, Horses, Armour, Merchandize, Baggage, Goods and Things what-

whatsoever, without any Impediment, Molestation, or Arrest, by reason of any Marque, Countermarque, or Reprisals, or other Distress whatsoever, as well upon Land as upon Sea, and in fresh Waters, in the same manner as they lawfully might, by Virtue of ancient Treaties and Alliances.

This last recited General Article of Commerce and free Intercourse is inserted almost Verbatim in a preceding Treaty of Peace and Commerce, concluded at Moore, in 1525, as likewise in the three temporary Treaties of 1514, 1492, and 1478.

Articles and Clauses of Treaties subsisting between Great Britain and France, containing the Continuance, Renewal, and Confirmation of former Treaties between the Two Crowns.

Treaty of Peace between Great Britain and France (and Spain): Concluded at Seville, November the 9th, 1729.

Article I.

ALL former Treaties and Conventions of Peace and Friendship, and Commerce, concluded between the contracting Powers respectively, shall be, 1729.
*All former
Treaties confirmed.*

as they hereby are, effectually renewed and confirmed, in all those Points which are not derogated from by the present Treaty, in as full and ample manner, as if the said Treaties were here inserted Word for Word; their said Majesties promising not to do, or suffer any thing to be done, that may be contrary thereto, directly or indirectly.

Article IV.

Commerce
settled on the
Foot of Treaties
preceding
the Year
1725.

It having been agreed by the Preliminary Articles, that the Commerce of the *English* and *French* Nations, as well in *Europe* as in the *Indies*, should be re-established on the Foot of the Treaties and Conventions antecedent to the Year 1725; and particularly that the Commerce of the *English* Nation in *America*, should be exercised as heretofore; It is agreed by the present Article, That all necessary Orders shall be dispatch'd on both Sides, without any Delay, as well for the Execution of the said Treaties of Commerce, as for supplying what may be wanting for the entire Re-establishment of Commerce on the Foot of the said Treaties and Conventions.

Treaty

Treaty of Peace between *Great Britain* and
France; Concluded at *Utrecht*, *March*
the 31st, 1713.

Article VII.

THAT there be a free Use of Navigation and Commerce between the Subjects of both their Royal Majesties, as it was formerly in Time of Peace, and before the Declaration of the last War; and also as it is agreed and concluded by the Treaty of Commerce this Day made between the two Nations. 1713.

Free Navigation and Commerce as before the last War.

Treaty of Peace between *Great Britain* and
France; Concluded at *Reswick*, *September* the 10th, 1697.

Article V.

THAT there be a free Use of Navigation and Commerce between the Subjects of both the said Kings, as was formerly in the Time of Peace, and before the Declaration of the late War, so that every one of them may freely come into the Kingdoms, Marts, Ports and Rivers of either of the said Kings, with their Merchandizes, and may there continue and trade without Molestation, and shall use and enjoy all Liberties, Immunities, and Privileges granted by solemn Treaties and ancient Customs. 1697.

Free Navigation, Passage and Trade as before used.

AME-

AMERICAN Treaty of Commerce between
Great Britain and France; Concluded at
London, November the 18th, 1686.

Article XIX.

1686. **T**HIS present Treaty shall not in any wise de-
rogate from the Treaty concluded between the
most Serene Kings at *Bredah, July 21, 1667.* But
all and singular the Articles and Clauses of the said
Treaty shall remain in Force and be observed.

*Treaty of
Bredah,
1667, con-
firmed.*

General Treaty of Commerce between *Great
Britain and France*; Concluded at *St.
Germain, February the 24th, 1676-7.*

Preamble.

1676-7. **A**S the Kings of *France and Great Britain* have
no greater Desire than to strengthen anew the
Friendship that is between the said Kings, and the
faithful and sincere Union that is between their King-
doms and Subjects; their Majesties believed nothing
could contribute more thereunto, than a new Treaty
about the Freedom and Security of Commerce; and
they have to this End named Plenipotentiaries, who
have agreed upon the following Articles.

*Freedom and
Security of
Commerce.*

Treaty

Treaty of Peace between *Great Britain* and
France; Concluded at *Breda*, *July*
the 21st, 1667.

Article II.

ALL Enmities, Hostilities, Discords and Wars, 1667.
shall cease and be for ever abolished between
the said two Kings; so as they shall for the future
forbear to pillage or injure each other; nor shall they
molest or incommode one another in any manner
whatsoever, either by Sea or Land, or on Rivers in
any Part of the World whatsoever, and especially
within the Extent and Limits of their own King-
doms, Lands, Dominions, or Places whatever.

*Peace and
Amity by
Sea and
Land.*

Article IV.

Navigation and Commerce shall be free between
the Subjects of both the Kings, as it was during the
Peace, and before the Declaration of the last War;
so as they may freely and without Molestation, go
with their Goods into each other's Kingdoms, Pro-
vinces, Places of Commerce, Ports and Rivers, and
there abide and traffick.

*Free Navi-
gation and
Commerce as
before used.*

At

Act of the Oath taken by the King of France and the Queen Regent, whereby they confirm all former Treaties made with Great Britain.

1644.

WE Lewis King of France and Navarre, do swear and promise, in the Presence of Lord Goring, Ambassador Extraordinary, specially appointed and sent for this Purpose by the King of Great Britain, That we will observe and fulfil all and singular the Points and Articles which have been agreed to and established by the Treaties which have been made and concluded by the Kings our Predecessors between our respective Kingdoms, States, Countries and Subjects, and more especially those made in the Years 1606, 1610, 1625, 1629, and 1632, in such Manner as they have been established and ratified, and according as they shall be found to derogate the one from the other: Which Treaties and Articles we have approved and confirmed, and do now swear and promise in most solemn Manner, that we will observe the same, and never contravene any Points or Articles of the said Treaties, directly or indirectly; nor will we, to the utmost of our Power, suffer the same to be violated in any Manner.

Treaties of
1606, 1610,
1625, 1629,
and 1632,
confirmed.

And We Anne, Queen Regent of France and Navarre, having likewise on our Part, as far as in us lies, agreed to, approved and ratified the said Treaties,

ties, do now, by virtue of our Oath, confirm and promise a due Observance of the same, and that they shall not be contravened in any Sort.

Treaty of Commerce between Great Britain and France; Concluded at St. Germain's, 1632.

Article VIII.

BY these present Articles, the said Kings do not mean to derogate from preceding Agreements and Treaties made between them, which shall remain in their Force and Virtue; but only in so far as shall be derogated from them by these Presents, and particularly, that the Treaties of 1606, and 1610, shall be duly and faithfully executed.

1632.
*Treaties of
1606, and
1610, con-
firmed.*

Treaty of Peace and Alliance between Great Britain and France; Concluded at Susa, April the 24th, 1629.

Article I.

THE two Kings shall agree to renew the ancient Alliances between the two Crowns, and to preserve them inviolably, together with opening a safe and free Commerce.

1629.

*Safe and free
Commerce.*

*The Declaration of the King of France, for
the Reestablishment of Commerce with
England, being a Sequel and Part of the
said Treaty of 1629.*

1629. **L**ewis King of France and Navarre. To all, &c.
Although by the Publication which we have already ordered to be made through our Kingdom and Dominions of the Peace settled between us and the King of *Great Britain*, it be expressly signified, That Trade and Commerce shall for the future be safe and free between our Subjects and his, by Sea and Land, as it was before the last War, nevertheless we have thought it proper to dispatch our express Letters of Declaration; and we do say and declare by these Presents, signed with our own Hand, that our Will and Intention is, That for the future there be a sure and free Commerce and Trade, both by Sea and Land, between our Subjects and those of the King of *Great Britain*; we will, ordain, and it is our Pleasure, that upon this Account they have all safe and free Access to our Ports, Harbours and Towns, and may bring there all Sorts of Merchandizes, sell, truck, and exchange the same, buy and transport other Merchandizes of our Kingdoms, except such as are prohibited by our Orders, all in the same Manner as they did before the Wars, notwithstanding any Prohibitions formerly made by us to the contrary, which we have and do remove and take away in Favour of the said Treaty of Peace.

*Sure and free
Commerce by
Sea and
Land.*

Treaty

Treaty of Alliance between *Great Britain*
and *France*; Concluded at *London*,
August the 29th, 1610.

Article I.

THAT by any of the Compacts, Conventions, 1610.
Articles or Points contained in this Treaty, it
is not meant in any Sort to depart from the preceding *Preceding*
Treaties and Alliances made between the said Kings or *Treaties con-*
their Predecessors, either for the Kingdoms of *France* *firmed.*
and *England*, or of *France* and *Scotland*; but that
notwithstanding, they shall remain in their full Force
and Vigour; provided they be not contrary or re-
pugnant to this present Treaty of Union, or any Ar-
ticles contained therein.

Treaty of Commerce between *Great Britain*
and *France*; Concluded at *Paris, Feb.*
24, 1605-6.

Article I.

THAT the preceding Treaties shall not in any 1606.
wise be thought to be departed from by any
Article or Matter contained in this present Treaty, but *Preceding*
they shall remain in their full Strength, Force and *Treaties con-*
Vigour, excepting only so far as any thing is deroga- *firmed.*
ted from them by this present Treaty.

Treaty of Alliance between *England* and
France; concluded at *Greenwich*, May
the 14th, 1596.

Article I.

1596.

*All former
Alliances and
Treaties con-
firmed.*

ALL former Alliances and Treaties which have
been in Force till this present, between the
Queen of *England* and King of *France*, and their
Kingdoms, shall be confirmed, and remain in their
former Force and Vigour; and it shall not be thought
that they are departed from in any Point, but in so
far as is derogated from them by this present Treaty.

Treaty of Alliance between *England* and
France; Concluded at *Blois*, April the
23^d, 1572.

Article I.

1572.

*Preceding
Treaties and
Alliances con-
firmed.*

NO Articles or Agreement contained in this pre-
sent Treaty, shall be deemed to intend or im-
ply a Departure from preceding Treaties or Alliances
formerly entered into by the said Confederates, or
their Predecessors, but they shall, notwithstanding,
remain in their full Force, Virtue and Vigour, in so
far as they are not contrary or repugnant to this pre-
sent Treaty, or any Articles therein contained.

Treaty

Treaty of Peace and Alliance between *England* and *France*; Concluded at *Troies*,
the 11th of *April*, 1564.

Article I.

THERE shall be a true, firm, solid, sincere, 1564.
perpetual and inviolable Peace, Friendship, U-
nion, Confederacy, League, mutual good Under-
standing, and true Concord, by Sea and Land, and in *Perpetual
Peace and
Amity.*
all Places to endure, to all future Ages, between the
Queen of *England* and King of *France*, their Heirs
and Successors, and all their Subjects and Vassals what-
soever.

Treaty of Peace and Commerce between
England and *France*; Concluded *April*
the 5th, 1515.

Article V.

AS to what concerns the mutual Dealings, Com- 1515.
merce and Intercourse of Merchandizes be-
tween the Subjects of both Kingdoms, the said Sub- *Commerce
and Inter-
course, as be-
fore used.*
jects shall in all things esteem and treat one another
in the same Manner as they were obliged to do at the
Time of the last Peace.

TREATY



TREATY OF PEACE

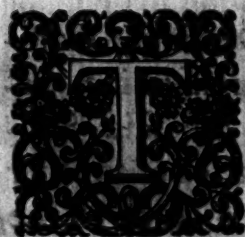
BETWEEN

Great Britain and Spain;
Concluded at UTRECHT, *July the 2d, 1713.*

ARTICLE VIII.

1713.

Free Navigation and Commerce as before the late War.



H A T there be a free Use of Navigation and Commerce between the Subjects of both Kingdoms, as it was heretofore in Time of Peace, and before the Declaration of the late War, in the Reign of *Charles the Second*, King of *Spain*, according to the Treaties of Friendship, Alliance and Commerce, which were formerly made between both Nations, and according to ancient Customs,

Customs, Letters Patent, Cédulas, and other special Acts; and also according to the Treaty or Treaties of Commerce newly made, or forthwith to be made at *Madrid*.

Treaty of Navigation and Commerce between *Great Britain* and *Spain*; concluded at *Utrecht*, November 28, 1713.

Article I.

THE Treaty of Peace, Commerce, and Alliance concluded at *Madrid* between the Crowns of *Great Britain* and *Spain*, the 13th Day of *May*, 1667, is ratified and confirmed by this present Treaty; and for the greater Corroboration and Confirmation thereof, it has been thought proper to insert the same here verbatim, together with the Royal Cédulas or Ordinances thereto annexed, as follows.

1713.

Treaty of
Peace and
Commerce of
1667 confirmed.

Treaty of 1667, between *Great Britain* and *Spain*.

Article I.

IT is agreed and concluded, That there shall be an universal, good, sincere, true, firm and perfect Amity, Confederation and Peace, between the Crown of *Great Britain* on the one Part, and the Crown of *Spain* on the other; and also between the Lands, Countries, Kingdoms, Dominions and Territories belonging

1667.

Universal
and perpetual
Peace and
Amity.

longing unto, or under the Obedience of either of the said Kings; which shall endure from this Day for ever, and shall be inviolably observed, as well by Land as by Sea, and on all Waters; and that the Subjects and People of the said Kings, and the Inhabitants of their Dominions, of what Degree or Condition soever, shall reciprocally help, assist, and shew to each other all kind of Benevolence and mutual good Offices and Friendship.

Article II.

*Free Access
and Traffick
in all Places
where before
used or al-
lowed to any
other.*

Neither of the said Kings, nor their respective People, Subjects or Inhabitants within their Dominions, shall, upon any Pretence whatsoever, either openly or secretly attempt, do, or procure to be done, any thing which may be of Damage or Detriment to the other Party, in any Place whatsoever, either by Sea or by Land, or in Ports or Rivers; but they shall treat each other with all Love and Friendship: Moreover either Party shall have free and safe Access and Admittance, as well by Sea as by Land, into the Countries, Kingdoms, Islands, Dominions, Cities, Towns walled or not walled, fortified or unfortified, of the other Party; and likewise into their Harbours and Ports, wherever Trade and Commerce did use before-time to be carried on, so as every Person of the one Party or the other may buy, sell, and carry on all Manner of Trade and Traffick in what Place soever he will belonging to the other Party, with the same Freedom and Security as they trade with their own Fellow Citizens or Countrymen; or as any other foreign

reign Nation whatever does, which is allowed to frequent the said Places of either Party.

Article III.

The Kings of *Great Britain* and *Spain* shall take most special Care, that their respective Subjects and People do from henceforward abstain from all Force, Wrong and Violence to each other.

Both Sides to abstain from all Wrong.

Article IV.

That between the King of *Great Britain* and King of *Spain*, and their respective Subjects, People and Inhabitants, there shall be allowed on both Sides a free Liberty and Power of Trading, and of setting on Foot and carrying on all Manner of Commerce, as well by Sea as by Land, and upon all Waters, throughout all and singular the Kingdoms, Countries, Territories, Provinces, Islands, Colonies, Cities, Towns, Villages, Ports, Rivers, Creeks, Bays, Streights and Currents, under the Obedience of either King, where Trade or Commerce hath at any Time heretofore been used to be carried on; so as, without Letters of safe Conduct, or other Form of general or special Licence, the People and Subjects on both Sides may, as well by Land as by Sea, and upon the fresh Waters, freely navigate and pass into the Countries, Kingdoms, Dominions, Cities, Ports, Currents, Bays, Districts, and other Places whatsoever under the Obedience of either of the Confederates; and may come and enter into any Ports whatsoever, as they shall think fit, with their Ships laden or unladen, and with all kind

Free Navigation, Passage and Trade by Land and Water, where before used.

*Rights and
Customs,
Laws and
Ordinances of
both King-
doms saved.*

of Merchant Ships and Carriages whatsoever, and when they have entred into such Ports, they may buy, sell and barter all kind of Merchandize whatsoever, of what Value, or to what Quantity soever; they may likewise provide themselves at just and usual Rates with Victuals, and all kind of Provisions necessary either for their Subsistence or Voyage; and repair and fit out their Ships and other Vessels of Burthen and Carriages; and likewise remove from thence, and freely depart with their Ships and other Vessels of Burthen, Goods, Merchandizes and Effects, wheresoever they shall think fit, whether they be minded to return to their own Countries, or to proceed elsewhere, without any Molestation or Impediment; saving always on both Sides, the Rights, Customs and Duties to be demanded and paid: Saving likewise the Laws and Ordinances which have been made and observed throughout the several Dominions and Countries of both the said Kings.

Article VIII.

*All Privi-
leges of the
Treaty of
Munster
1648, grant-
ed to the
Subjects of
Great Bri-
tain.*

For what may concern both the *Indies*, and any other Parts whatsoever, the Crown of *Spain* doth grant to the King of *Great Britain* and his Subjects, all that was granted to the *United States* of the *Low-Countries*, by the Treaty of *Munster* made in the Year 1648, in as strong and ample Manner, as if the same was here inserted, in every Article and Point thereof, without the least Omission: The same Laws being to be observed, to which the Subjects of the said

said *States* are obliged and bound; and mutual Offices of Friendship to be performed on each Side.

Article X.

The Ships and all other Vessels belonging to the King of *Great Britain* or his Subjects, when they sail towards, or enter into the Dominions or Ports of the King of *Spain*, shall in no wise be subject to any Visitation or Search by the Officers and Judges of prohibited Goods, or any others whatsoever, either by virtue of their own or any other Authority; nor shall any Soldiers, armed Men, Officers or private Persons whatsoever, under the Name of a Guard or Watch, or on any other Pretence whatsoever be put on board any of the said Ships or Vessels.

Ships of Great Britain not to be searched or visited by any Officers of the King of Spain.

Article XIII.

It shall be lawful for the Ships of the People and Subjects of either of the Confederates, to cast Anchor in the Coasts, Bays, or any Stations or Roads for Ships belonging to the other Confederate, without being in any wise constrained to enter into any neighbouring Port; and in Case any Ship being forced by Strefs of Weather, or Danger of Enemies or Pirates, or by any other Accident should be necessitated to come into Port, provided it appears that she is not bound to an Enemy's Port with prohibited Goods commonly called contraband, (concerning which she shall not be questioned without clear Proofs,) such Ship may sail out of Port, whensoever they think fit, and return to Sea

Ships of either Nation may cast Anchor in the Coasts or Roads of the other.

Forced by Enemies or otherwise may freely come in and go out of Port.

*Not to break
Bulk.*

without any Impediment whatsoever; upon that Condition however that they do not break Bulk, and that no Part of the Cargo be exposed to Sale, or opened in Port: But when they have cast Anchor, and are stationed in Port, to prevent all Trouble whatsoever about visiting or searching, it shall be sufficient for them to have in Readiness and to produce their Letters of safe Conduct, or other Papers of their intended Voyage, and Certificates of their Cargo; which being exhibited and shewn to the Officers of either King, when the Matter requires it, such Ships shall be permitted to pursue their intended Voyage without further Molestation.

*To produce
Passports and
Certificates.*

Article XIV.

*Ships of War
and Privateers
to keep
at Distance
from Mer-
chantmen,
and only to
send their
Boat to exa-
mine the Pa-
pers.*

The Ships of War, whether they belong to either of the said Kings, or be Privateers belonging to the Subjects of either, when they meet with any Merchant-ships either riding at Anchor, or sailing in the open Sea, shall keep without Cannon-shot of them, and shall not approach nearer, in order to prevent all Damage and Violence; but they may send their Boat or Pinnace with two or three Men only on board the Merchant-ship, to whom the Master or Owner shall produce his Passport and Sea Letters, prepared according to the Form annexed to this Treaty; whereby they may be certified not only of the Merchandizes with which the Ship is laden, but also of the Place to which she belongs within either King's Dominions, and Name of the Ship, Master and Owners; by which Means

Means it may be sufficiently known what Sort of Goods are on board her, whether any such as are prohibited or contraband; and who is the Master or Owner; and what kind of a Ship it is: Moreover such Passports and Sea Letters shall be of the more undoubted Credit and Authority, that as well on the Part of the King of *Great Britain*, as of the King of *Spain*, they shall (if the same be found necessary) be corroborated with certain countersigned Certificates, whereby they may be more authentick, and the Imposition of false ones may be prevented.

Article XV.

If any prohibited Merchandizes or Goods are exported out of the Kingdoms, Dominions, or Territories of either King, by the People or Subjects of the other; in such case the prohibited Goods only, and no other, shall be confiscated; nor shall the Delinquent, in such Case, incur any further Penalty, unless haply he convey away and export out of the Kingdoms or Dominions of *Great Britain* any Money or proper Coin of that Country, or Wooll, or what they call Fullers-Earth; or out of the Dominions of the King of *Spain*, any Gold or Silver, either coined or uncoined: In which Cases, the Laws of each Country shall on both Sides have their due Force and Effect.

Prohibited Goods exported to be confiscated, and no other.

In Case of British Coin, Wooll, or Fullers Earth exported out of the British Dominions, or any Gold or Silver out of the Spanish, the respective Laws to take Place.

Article XVI.

Article XVI.

All Ships of both Nations freely to enter, abide in, and depart from any Ports of the other.

Drove in by Strefs of Weather, may repair and provide themselves.

Not to exceed eight Ships of War.

Not to stay longer than necessary.

Not to disturb the Commerce of the Place.

Ships of War more than usual not to enter into Port, or anchor in the Road without Leave.

The People and Subjects of either King may arrive at, and enter into the Ports of the other, and there abide and remain, and depart from thence with the same Liberty and Freedom on both Sides; and that not only with their Merchant Ships and other Vessels used for Trade and Commerce; but likewise with Ships of War fitted out either to resist or attack the Enemy; and if their Ships are drove in by Strefs of Weather, they may both repair their Ships and furnish themselves with Provisions, as they may have Occasion; so as the Number of Ships entring in of their own Accord, give no just Cause of Suspicion; which, if they are Ships of War, are not to exceed the Number of Eight; nor shall they continue within the Bays or Roads, or in the Neighbourhood of the Ports, any longer time than shall be judged necessary for the Repair of their Ships, or the taking in of Provisions, much less shall they be the Cause of any Interruption or Molestation of the Commerce, or hinder the Approach or Entrance of any Ships belonging to any other Nation whatsoever at Peace with the the King to whom such Port belongs. But when a greater Number than usual of Ships of War, shall by some Accident approach any Port, it shall not be lawful for them to enter into Port, or cast Anchor in the Road, without having first obtained a Permission to enter from the King himself, or from the Governor of such Port, unless they are forced in by the Violence of a Storm,

Storm, or to avoid some imminent Danger at Sea ; in which Case, they shall signify the Cause of their Arrival, as soon as possible, to the Governor of the Port, or chief Magistrate of the Place, and they shall not continue there any longer than such Governor or Magistrate shall judge proper and expedient, much less shall they commit any Act of Hostility against any others being in the same Port, which may prove of Prejudice to either of the said Kings.

Article XVIII.

The Merchants and Subjects of both Kings, and their Agents and Servants, as also their Ships, Masters and Mariners, both in going and returning, as well upon Sea and other Waters, as in the Havens and Ports of either Party, may carry and use all kind of Arms, both offensive and defensive, without being obliged to register the same ; they may likewise carry and use any portable Arms upon Land, if they please, for their private Defence, according to the Custom of the Place.

*Ships and
Subjects of
both Nations
may carry all
kind of Arms.*

Article XXI.

The Subjects and Inhabitants of the Kingdoms and Dominions under the Obedience of the Kings of *Great Britain* and *Spain* respectively, may with all Security and Liberty navigate and traffick throughout all the Kingdoms, States and Countries, cultivating Peace, Amity or Neutrality, with either of the said Kings.

*Free Navigation and
Traffick with
all neutral
States.*

Article XXII.

Article XXII.

Not to be disturbed by reason of Hostility with any other State.

The Ships or Subjects of either of the said Kings shall in no wise interrupt the said Liberty by any Hindrance or Disturbance whatsoever, by reason of any Hostility which now is or may be hereafter between either of the said Kings, and any other Kingdoms, Dominions and States, being in Friendship or Neutrality with the other Party.

Article XXIII.

Contraband Goods only to be taken and confiscated.

And in case any prohibited Goods, commonly called contraband, which are here particularly mentioned, shall be discovered by the abovesaid Means to be on board such Ships, they shall be taken out of the Ship, and legally proceeded against and confiscated by the Judges of the Admiralty, or other competent Judges; but so as the Ship itself, and the other free and allowed Goods found in such Ship, shall in no wise be seized or confiscated on that Account.

Article XXIV.

Contraband Goods specified.

Moreover, to prevent as far as may be, all Controversy which may arise concerning such Goods as are to be deemed prohibited or contraband, it is declared and agreed, That under that Name are comprehended all Fire-Arms, as warlike Ordnance, Musquets; Mortar-pieces, Petards, Bombs, Granadoes, Fire-crancels, Fire-balls, Carriages of Guns, Musquet-rests, Banderliers, Gunpowder, Match, Saltpetre, Bullets and Balls; likewise under the same Name of prohibited Goods are

com-

comprehended all other kind of Arms, as Pikes, Swords, Pots, Helmets, Backs and Breasts, Halberts, Javelins, and such like: Under the same Name likewise is prohibited the Transportation of Soldiers and Horses, together with their Harnesses, Cases of Pistols, Holsters, Belts, and all kind of warlike Furniture whatsoever.

Article XXV.

Likewise for the avoiding of all Matter of Dispute and Contention, it is agreed, That under the Name of Goods prohibited and contraband are not comprehended Corn, Wheat, or any other Grain, or Pulse, Salt, Wine, Oil, or any thing appertaining to the Nourishment and Support of Life; but they shall remain free; as likewise all other Goods not mentioned in the foregoing Article, the Transportation of which shall be allowed even to Places belonging to Enemies, excepting Cities and Places besieged and blocked up.

What Goods are not to be deemed contraband.

Article XXVI.

Whatsoever shall be found laden by the Subjects and Inhabitants of the Kingdoms and Dominions of either of the said Kings on board any Ships belonging to the Enemies of either of the said Kings, though such Goods should not be of the prohibited kind, they shall be confiscated, together with all Things else, which shall be found within any such Ship, without Exception or Reserve.

All things on board Enemies Ships to be confiscated.

Article XXXVIII.

*Subjects of
both Nations
to enjoy all
Privileges
granted to
any other.*

The People and Subjects of both the said Kings shall have and enjoy in the Lands, Seas, Ports, Havens, Roads, and Territories of the other, and in all other Places whatever, all the same Privileges, Securities, Liberties and Immunities, whether they concern their Persons or Trade, which have been already granted, or hereafter shall be granted by either of the said Kings, either to the most Christian King, or to the States General of the *United Provinces*, or to the *Hanse-Towns*, or to any other State whatsoever, by their Treaties or Royal Cédulas, with all the beneficial and favourable Articles and Clauses contained in such Grants, in as ample Manner and Form, and to as full and valid Effect of an Agreement entred into and ratified, as if the same were particularly transcribed and inserted in this present Treaty.

Article XL.

*All the Arti-
cles of this
Treaty to be
observed by
all Subjects
on both Sides.*

It is likewise agreed and concluded, That the said most Serene Kings of *Great Britain* and *Spain* shall sincerely and faithfully observe, and cause to be observed and kept by their Subjects and Inhabitants respectively, all and singular the Articles agreed on and established by this present Treaty; nor will they contravene the same directly or indirectly, nor consent that the same be contravened by their Subjects and Inhabitants respectively.

Formula

Formula Literarum *The Form of the Cer-*
 Certificatariorum, *tificatory Letters to*
 quibus Urbes et Por- *be given by the Towns*
 tus maritimi Naves *and Sea Ports to the*
 et Navigia inde sol- *Ships and Vessels set-*
 ventia dimittant. *ting sail from thence.*

Omnibus et singulis
 ad quos presentes
 Literæ pervenerint. Nos
 Præfecti, Consules, aut
 supremus Magistratus, aut
 Teloniorum aut Custuma-
 rum Commissarii Urbis
 vel Provinciæ N. notum
 testatumque facimus, quod
 N. N. Magister Navis N.
 coram nobis mediante so-
 lenni juramento declara-
 vit, Navem N. dictam

Tonnarum (aut eo
 circiter) capacem, cujus
 ipse est Magister, ad urbem
 N. N. incolas in Dominiis
 Serenissimi Regis Hispani-
 orum jure Proprietatis
 et Domini pertineret. Quo-
 niam autem in justis suis
 Negotiis et itineribus be-

TO all unto whom
 these Presents shall
 come : We the Gover-
 nors, Consuls, or chief
 Magistrate, or Commis-
 sioners of the Customs
 of the City, Town, or
 Province of N. do testi-
 fy and make known, That
 N. N. Master of the Ship
 N. hath before us under
 solemn Oath declared,
 that the Ship N. of
 Tons (or thereabouts) of
 which he is at present Ma-
 ster, doth belong to the
 Inhabitants of N. in the
 Dominions of the most
 Serene King of Spain :
 And we being desirous
 that the said Master may
 be well used and assisted
 in his Voyage and Business,
 do

*nigne acceptum et accom-
modatum vellemus omnes
et singulas personas quibus
dictum Magistrum vel
obviam fieri, vel apud quos
illum cum Navi sua &
Mercibus suis appellere
aut subsistere contigerit,
ut eum benigne admit-
tant, humaniter tractent,
eumque ad, in, & per
Portus, Oras, Stationes
Navium, Fluvios & Do-
minia, navigare, meare,
remeare et negociari, pro-
ut ipsi visum fuerit, illo
interim Vectigalia, alia-
que Tributa, quæ debebun-
tur, exsolvente, permit-
tant, rogamus. Quod nos
grato et benevolo animo,
prout officiorum vices se
obtulerint, agnoscemus. In
cujus rei testimonium præ-
sentes literas manu signa-
vimus, et Urbis nostræ
sigillo muniri fecimus.*

do intreat all Persons who
shall meet him, and those
of all Places where the
said Master shall come
with the said Ship and her
Merchandize, that they
would admit him favou-
rably, treat him kindly,
and receive the said Ship
into their Ports, Bays, Ha-
vens, Rivers, and Domi-
nions, permitting her qui-
etly to sail, pass, repass,
and trade there, or in any
other Places, as shall seem
good to the said Master,
he paying all Duties and
Customs which of Right
shall be due: Which we
will acknowledge gratef-
ully upon the like Occasi-
ons. In Witness whereof
we have signed these Pre-
sents, and sealed them
with the Seal of our Town.

Articles

Articles of the Marine Treaty of the 28th of November, 1713, immediately following the Recital of the Treaty of 1667, and of the several Cédulas annexed thereto.

Article I.

THEIR Royal Majesties do mutually promise, that they will faithfully perform and fulfil all and singular the Articles of the foregoing Treaty, and all Privileges, Concessions, Agreements, or other Advantages whatsoever arising to the Subjects on either Side, which are contained in them, or in the Cédulas annex'd; and that they will at all Times cause the same to be performed and fulfilled by their Ministers, Officers, and other Subjects, so as the Subjects on each Side may enjoy the full Effects of all and every of them (those only excepted, concerning which it is otherwise ordered in the following Articles to the mutual Satisfaction of each Party;) and of all those likewise which are contained in the following Articles. Moreover the Treaty of 1670, made between the Crowns of *Great Britain* and *Spain*, for putting an End to all Differences, restraining Depredations, and establishing Peace between the said Crowns in *America*, is again ratified and confirmed, without any Prejudice however to any Contract or other Privilege or Licence granted by his Catholick Majesty to the

1713.

Mutual Stipulation for the Performance of this Treaty.

American Treaty of 1670 confirmed.

the Queen of *Great Britain* or her Subjects, in the late Treaty of Peace, or in the Contract of *Affiento*; as likewise without Prejudice to any Liberty or Licence, which the Subjects of *Great Britain* enjoyed before either of Right, or by Sufferance or Indulgence.

Article VI.

And as the Use and Liberty of Navigation and Commerce ought to remain on both Sides entire, secure, and free from all Molestation, to the Subjects of both their Royal Majesties, as long as the Peace, and Friendship entred into between their Royal Majesties and their Crowns shall subsist ; so likewise their Royal Majesties have thought fit to provide, That their said Subjects shall not be deprived of that Security by reason of any Sparks of Discord which may arise ; but on the contrary, they shall enjoy the full Benefit of Peace, so long as War shall not be declared between the two Crowns.

*Full Benefit
of Peace to
be enjoyed till
War declared.*

Treaty

Treaty of *Munster*, made between *Spain* and the *States General* in 1648, mentioned and referred to in the Eighth Article of the *Marine Treaty* of 1667, between *Great Britain* and *Spain*, and expressly taken into the said Treaty of 1667, by the said Eighth Article, and made Part of the same, especially as to the *Indies*.

Article IV.

THE Subjects and Inhabitants of the Countries of the said King and States, shall hold a good Correspondence and Friendship together, without any Resentment of past Offences or Injuries, and may likewise frequent and sojourn in the Countries of each other, and carry on their Trade and Commerce therein with all Safety, as well by Sea and other Waters as by Land. Free Access
and Com-
merce.

Article VI.

And as for the *West Indies*, the Subjects and Inhabitants of the Kingdoms, Provinces, and Lands of the said King and States respectively shall abstain from sailing and trading in all Havens, Towns and Places where there are any Forts, Lodges or Castles, and all other Places possessed by either Party, viz. that the Subjects of the said King shall not sail and trade in the Neither Par-
ty to sail or
trade in Pla-
ces possessed
by the other
in the West
Indies.
Places

Places held by the said States, nor the Subjects of the said States in those held by the said King.

Article XXIII.

Not to enter
or stop at any
Ports or
Roads of the
other with
Ships of War
without
Leave, unless
forced in.

Neither Party shall land, or enter into, or stop at any Havens, Ports, Shores or Roads belonging to the other Party, with any Ships of War in such Number, as may give Suspicion, without the Licence and Permission of him, under whose Obedience such Havens, Ports, Shores or Roads are, unless they should be forced in by Strefs of Weather, or some other Necessity, and to avoid some Danger of the Sea.

AMERICAN Treaty between *Great Britain* and *Spain*, for the composing of Differences, restraining of Depredations, and all Injuries, and establishing a good Correspondence in *America* ; Concluded at *Madrid*, *July* the 8th, 1670.

Article I.

Treaty of
1667 confir-
med.

THE Treaty of Peace and Friendship made between the Crowns of *Great Britain* and *Spain*, on the 13th Day of *May*, 1667, or any Clause thereof, shall in no wise be deemed or understood to be revoked or abrogated by the present Articles and Convention ; but the same shall for ever remain in its former Force, Strength and Vigour, so far

far as it is not contrary or repugnant to this present Treaty, or any Articles thereof.

Article II.

That there be an universal Peace, and true and sincere Amity, as well in *America*, as in the other Parts of the World, between the Kings of *Great Britain* and *Spain*, their Heirs and Successors, and also between the States, Kingdoms, Colonies, Ports, Cities, Governments and Islands, without any Distinction of Places under the Dominion of either, and between their People and Inhabitants respectively; which shall endure from this Day for ever, and shall be religiously observed, as well by Land as by Sea, and in all Waters; so as the one shall promote the Welfare and Advantage of the other, and the People shall assist and favour each other with all mutual good Will and friendly Affection; and that good Neighbourhood and true Peace and Amity be cultivated and increase daily on all Sides in those remote Countries, like as in those which are nearer.

*Universal
and perpe-
tual Peace
and Amity.*

Article III.

That for the Time to come, all Enmities, Hostilities and Discords between the said Kings, their Subjects and Inhabitants cease and be abolished; and that both Parties do altogether forbear and abstain from all Phundering, Depredation, Hurt, Injuries, and all Kind of Violence, as well by Land as by Sea, and in fresh Waters, in all Places whatever.

*All Hostili-
ties and De-
predations to
cease.*

M

Article VII.

Article VII.

King of
Great Bri-
tain to hold
all he now
possesses in
the West-
Indies or A-
merica.

The King of *Great Britain*, his Heirs and Successors, shall have, hold, and possess for ever, with full Right of Sovereign Dominion, Property and Possession, all Lands, Countries, Islands, Colonies and Dominions whatsoever situate in the *West Indies*, or in any Part of *America*, which the said King of *Great Britain* and his Subjects do at this present hold and possess; so as that in Regard thereof, or upon any Colour or Pretence whatsoever, nothing may or ought ever to be urged, nor any Question or Controversy be ever moved concerning the same hereafter.

Article VIII.

Subjects of
both to for-
bear all Com-
merce and
Navigation
in Places
possessed by
the other
Party in
the West In-
dies.

The Subjects and Inhabitants, Merchants, Captains, Masters of Ships, and Mariners of the Kingdoms, Provinces, and Countries of both Kings respectively, shall abstain and forbear from all Commerce and Navigation into the Ports and Places which have Forts, Castles, or Warehouses for Merchandize, and all other Places which are possessed by the other Party in the *West Indies*; to wit, the Subjects of the King of *Great Britain* shall not set on Foot or carry on any Traffick, Navigation or Commerce, in the Ports or Places which the King of *Spain* holdeth in the said *Indies*; nor, on the other Hand, shall the Subjects of the King of *Spain* set on Foot or carry on any Navigation or Commerce to those Places which are there possessed by the King of *Great Britain*.

Article IX.

Article IX.

But if in Process of Time either King shall think fit to grant to the Subjects of the other, any general or special Licence or Privilege of Navigating and Trading in any Places belonging to the Dominion of him who shall grant such Licences and Privileges, the said Navigation and Commerce shall be exercised and maintained according to the Form, Tenor, and Effect of such Permissions and Privileges, as shall be so allowed and granted; and this present Treaty and Ratification thereof shall serve as a Guaranty for the same.

Either King may grant Licence to the Subjects of the other to navigate and trade there.

Article X.

If the Subjects and Inhabitants of either of the Confederates, with their Ships (whether they be publick Ships and of War, or Merchant-ships and private Property) shall be drove by Strefs of Weather, or forced by Pursuit of Pirates and Enemies, or any other Distress, for the Sake of Shelter and Harbour to retreat and enter into any of the Rivers, Creeks, Bays, Havens, Roads and Shores whatsoever belonging to the other Confederate in *America*, they shall be received and treated there with all Humanity and Kindness, and enjoy all friendly Protection; they shall likewise have entire Liberty to refresh themselves, and provide themselves at reasonable and usual Rates with Provisions and all Things necessary for the Sustenance of their Persons, or the Reparation of their Ships, and

All Ships forced in, shall be well received and assisted.

facilitating their Voyage: They shall likewise, on no Account, be hindred on either Side, from departing and going out of such Port or Road, but it shall be lawful for them to remove and depart from thence at their Pleasure, whensoever and whithersoever they shall think fit, without any Molestation or Impediment.

Article XI.

Persons belonging to Ships stranded or wrecked, shall be relieved and protected.

Likewise if the Ships of either Confederate, or of the Subjects of either (which God forbid) shall be stranded, cast away, or wreck'd, or suffer any Damage whatsoever, on the Coasts, or within any of the Dominions of the other, it shall not be lawful to make Prisoners of the Persons so cast away, or suffering Damage, or to carry them into Slavery; but on the contrary, the Persons endanger'd or shipwreck'd shall have all friendly Assistance and Relief, and be furnished with Letters of Safe Conduct, so as they may pass from thence freely and without Molestation, and every Man return to his own Country.

Article XII.

Ships forced in, if three or four in Number, to stay no longer than allowed and necessary.

But when the Ships of either (as is abovemention- ed) shall through the Danger of the Sea, or from any other urgent Cause, be compelled and driven into the Ports of the other, if they be three or four in Number, and may give just Ground of Suspicion, the Cause of their Arrival shall be forthwith signified to the Governor or chief Magistrate of the Place; and they shall not stay there for any longer Time, than shall be allowed

allowed them by the said Governor or Magistrate, and shall be convenient and reasonable for supplying themselves with Provisions, and for repairing and fitting out their Ships; but Care shall always be taken, that they do not dispose of their Cargo, or carry out of the Ships and expose to Sale any of the Goods or Packs; neither shall they receive any Merchandize on board them from the other Party, or do any Thing contrary to this Treaty.

Article XV.

The present Treaty shall not in any Respect derogate from any Preeminence, Right and Dominion whatsoever, of either of the Confederates in the American Seas, Streights and Waters whatsoever; but that they have and retain the same to themselves, in as full and ample Manner as of Right belongs to them: But be it always understood, that the Freedom of Navigation ought in no wise to be interrupted, nor any Thing done, nor any Offence committed contrary to the genuine Sense of these Articles.

All Rights of both Parties in the American Seas saved.

Freedom of Navigation not to be interrupted.

Treaty

Treaty of Peace at Utrecht, between Great Britain and Spain, of 1713.

Article XV.

Newfound-
land Fishery.

WHereas it is insisted on the Part of *Spain*, that certain Rights of Fishing at the Island of *Newfoundland* belong to the *Guipuscoans*, or other Subjects of his Catholick Majesty : Her *Britannick* Majesty consents and agrees, that all Privileges which the *Guipuscoans*, or other People of *Spain* shall be able to make Claim to by Right, shall be preserved to them safe and entire.

Treaty of Peace and Alliance between Great Britain and Spain; Concluded at Madrid, November the 15th, 1630.

Article VII.

Free Navigation,
Passage and
Commerce ac-
cording to an-
cient Treas-
ties.

IT was and is agreed and concluded, that there be and ought to be a free Commerce between the King of *Spain* and the King of *Great Britain*, and all their Vassals, Inhabitants, and Subjects, as well by Land as by Sea, and on fresh Waters, in all and singular the Kingdoms, Dominions and Islands, Lands, Cities, Towns, Villages, Ports and Districts of the said Kingdoms and Dominions, where Commerce and Trade

Trade was carried on between the said Kingdoms, before the War between *Philip II.* King of *Spain*, and *Elizabeth* Queen of *England*, as it was settled in the Treaty of Peace in the Year 1604, Article 9, according to the Use and Observance of ancient Covenants and Treaties preceding the said Time; so that without any Passport, general or special Licence, either by Land, Sea, or fresh Water, the Subjects and Vassals of both Kings may go, enter and sail to all the fore-said Places, and all their Cities, Towns and Ports, Shores, Coasts and Districts, and enter into any Ports in which there was a mutual Commerce before the said Time, and according to the Use and Observance of the said ancient Covenants and Treaties, may import Merchandizes on Waggons, Horses, Carriages, and Vessels loaded or to be loaded, and buy and sell in such Places, and furnish themselves at reasonable Rates with any Quantity of Provisions and Things necessary for their Subsistence and Voyage, and repair their Vessels and Carriages, whether they be their own, or hired or borrowed, and with the same Liberty depart with all their Merchandizes, Goods and Things whatsoever, having first paid the Tolls and Duties according to the Laws of such Places, and go from thence to their own or any other Countries, as they please, without any Impediment.

Article VIII.

It shall be lawful to go to the Ports of the said Kings, and there remain and depart from thence with the

*Free Access
and Departure
for all
Ships.*

*Number of
Ships re-
strained.*

the same Liberty, not only with Merchant-ships, but also with all manner of Ships of War, prepar'd to repulse the Attacks of the Enemy, whether they shall be driven by the Violence of Storm, or to repair their Ships, or to buy Provisions; provided that if they come in freely, and of their own Accord, they do not exceed the Number of six or eight Ships, and do not remain longer in the Ports than shall be necessary for refitting, or purchasing Necessaries; lest they should be a Hindrance to the free Commerce of other friendly Nations: But if there shall be a greater Number of Ships of War, then they shall not come in without first consulting the King; and they shall commit no Hostilities in the said Ports, in Prejudice of the said Kings, but live and continue quiet like Friends and Confederates.

Article IX.

*Subjects of
one Party
not to carry
Provisions or
warlike As-
sistance to the
Enemy of the
other.*

*Subjects of
both Parties
to be treated
as Natives.*

Provided always, That under Colour and Pretext of Commerce, no Assistance, whether of Provisions, Arms, or warlike Instruments, or any other kind of warlike Assistance, be carried by any of the Subjects, Vassals or Inhabitants of the foresaid Kings, for the Use and Benefit of the Enemies of either of the said Kings; but whosoever shall attempt such Things, shall be most severely punished, as seditious Persons, and Breakers of Faith and Peace. And further, the Subjects of either Party shall not be worse treated in the Territories of the other, than the Natives themselves, in selling and bargaining for their Merchandizes, either

ther with Regard to the Price or otherwise; but the Condition of Foreigners and Natives in the foresaid Respects shall be equal and alike, any Statutes or Customs to the contrary notwithstanding.

Article XXII.

That in case any prohibited Goods or Merchandise be exported or carried out of the Kingdoms and Dominions of either of the said Kings, by the Subjects of either, in that Case, the Delinquent only shall be punished, and the prohibited Goods only shall be confiscated.

Prohibited Goods only to be confiscated, and the Offender only to be punished.

Article XXVI.

That neither of the said Kings shall detain or stop any Ships belonging to the Subjects of the other, lying in their Ports, to use them for carrying on War, or for any other Service, in Prejudice of the Owners, without first acquainting their King to whom the Ships belong, and having his Consent.

Ships not to be detained for any Service without Consent.

Treaty of Peace and Alliance between Great Britain and Spain; concluded at London, August the 18th, 1694.

IT is agreed and concluded, That there be and ought to be a free Commerce between the most Serene King of England, and the most Serene King

Free Navigation, Passage and Commerce, as before used.

N

of

of *Spain*, and between all their Vassals, Inhabitants and Subjects whatsoever, as well by Land as by Sea, and fresh Waters, in all and singular the Kingdoms, Dominions and Islands, and other Lands, Cities, Towns, Villages, Ports and Districts of the said Kingdoms and Dominions, in which Commerce was used before the breaking out of the War, and according to the Use and Observance of ancient Covenants and Treaties before the War; so as the Subjects and Vassals of either King may, without any Passport or Licence, general or special, come and enter into the said Kingdoms and Dominions, either by Sea, Land, or fresh Water, and into the Cities, Towns, Villages, Ports, Shores, Creeks and Districts thereof, and enter into any Ports where Commerce was carried on before the War, and according to the Use and Observance of the said ancient Covenants and Treaties, may import Merchandizes upon Waggon, Horses, Carriages, and Vessels, loaded or to be loaded, and buy and sell in such Places, and furnish themselves at a reasonable Rate with any Quantity of Provisions and Things necessary for their Subsistence and Voyage, and repair their Vessels and Carriages, whether they be their own, or hired or borrowed, and with the same Liberty depart with all their Merchandizes, Goods and Things whatsoever, having first paid the present Toll and Duties only according to the Laws of such Places, and go from thence into their own or any other Countries, as they please without any Impediment.

Article X.

It is agreed, and in like manner concluded, that it shall be lawful to come to the Ports of the said Princes and remain there, and depart from thence with the same Liberty, not only with Merchant-ships, but also with all other Ships of War, fitted to restrain and resist the Force and Attempts of the Enemy; whether they be forc'd in by the Violence of Storm, or come in to refit their Ships, or to buy Provisions: Provided, that in case they come without being forc'd, they exceed not the Number of six or eight Ships, nor remain in, or hover about the Ports, any longer than shall be necessary for repairing of them, and providing Necessaries; and that they be not a Hindrance in any wise to the free Intercourse and Commerce of other ally'd Nations: But if there shall be a greater Number of Ships of War, then they must not enter the Ports without consulting the Prince; and they must not act in a hostile Manner in the said Ports in Prejudice of the said Princes, but live and remain as Friends and Confederates; provided always, that under Colour or Pretext of Commerce, no Assistance or Provisions of Victuals, Arms, warlike Instruments, or any other kind of warlike Assistance be brought for the Use and Service of the Enemies of either of the said Kings, by any of the Subjects, Vassals, or Inhabitants of the said Kings; but whosoever shall attempt it, shall be most severely punished, as seditious Infringers of Faith and Peace.

*Free Access
and Departure
for all
Ships of both
Nations.*

*Number of
Ships re-
strained.*

*Subjects of
the one not to
supply or as-
sist the En-
emy of the o-
ther.*

Article XI.

*Subjects of
both Nations
shall be treated
as Nations.*

That the Subjects of the one Prince shall not be worse treated in the Territories of the other, than the natural born Subjects; in selling and bargaining about their Merchandizes, as well with respect to the Price, as otherwise; but in the foresaid Cases, the Condition of Strangers shall be the same with that of the Inhabitants and natural born Subjects, any Statutes or Customs to the contrary notwithstanding.

Article XX.

*Subjects of
the one not to
assist the En-
emy of the o-
ther with
Money, Pro-
visions, or
Arms.*

And as the said Kings solemnly promise never to give any warlike Assistance to the Enemies of either, it is further provided, That their Subjects or Inhabitants, of whatever Nation or Quality they be, shall not either on Pretence of Trade or Commerce, or under any other Colour, assist the Enemies of the said Princes, or of either of them, in any Manner, nor furnish them with Money, Provisions, Arms, Engines, Guns or Instruments fit for War, nor afford any other warlike Furniture; and all Contraveners shall be liable to the severest Punishments, as Covenant-breakers and seditious Persons.

Article XXIV.

Article XXIV.

That if any prohibited Goods or Merchandizes shall be exported or carried out of the Kingdoms and Dominions of the said most serene Kings, by the Subjects of either, in that Case the Delinquent alone shall incur Punishment, and the prohibited Goods only shall be confiscated.

Prohibited Goods only to be confiscated, and the Offender only to be punished.

Article XXVIII.

That neither of the foresaid Princes shall detain the Ships of the other in their Ports or Waters, to use them for War or any other Service, in Prejudice of their Masters and Owners, without first acquainting the Prince to whom the Ship belongs, and obtaining his Consent.

Ships not to be detained for any Service without Consent.

Treaty of Peace and Alliance between Great Britain and Spain, made in the Year 1542, viz. (between Henry the Eighth of England, and Charles the Fifth, Emperor and King of Spain and of the Indies, and Lord of the Netherlands.)

Article II.

IT is agreed and concluded, That from this Day there be a good, sincere, true, intire, perfect and firm Friendship, League, Confederacy, Peace, and

Perpetual Peace and Amity.

*Free Navigation,
Passage and
Commerce.*

and Union by Land, Sea, and fresh Waters, to endure in all future Times, between the said two Princes, their Heirs and Successors, and their Kingdoms, Countries, Dominions, Lands, Vassals, and Subjects whatsoever, present and to come, of whatever Degree or Condition they be, so that the aforesaid Vassals and Subjects on both Sides shall be bound mutually to favour each other with sincere and honest Affection; and they may safely, freely and securely go as well by Land and Sea as fresh Waters, and enter into the said Kingdoms, Countries, Dominions, Lands, Cities, Towns and Places, fortified or unfortified, and all their Ports and Districts whatsoever, or any of them; and there be and abide as long as they please; and there buy and sell Provisions and all other Necessaries whatsoever without Contradiction; and may likewise go, depart and return from the said Kingdoms, Countries, Lands, Cities, Towns, Villages, Ports and Districts whatsoever, or any of them, as often as they please, to their own Countries, or any other foreign Parts whatsoever, with their hired or borrowed Ships, Waggons, Carriages, Horses, Armour, Merchandizes, Packs, Goods, and all other Things whatsoever, in the same Manner as they might do in their own Countries, or as the Native Subjects of those Places and Countries might: So as they shall not need any safe Conduct, or general or special Licence, nor be obliged to ask for such safe Conduct or Licence in any of the aforesaid Places.

Article III.

Article III.

Neither of the said Princes, nor any of their Heirs and Successors, shall act, do, treat, or attempt any thing against the other, either upon Land or by Sea, or in the Countries, Ports, or fresh Waters, upon any Occasion, nor give any Aid, Counsel, Countenance or Consent, in case of any Invasion which may be made, intended or attempted by any others whatsoever, to the Injury or Prejudice of the other Prince, his Heirs or Successors.

Neither Party to attempt any thing against the other.

Article IV.

Neither of the said Parties shall give any Aid, Counsel or Countenance to the known Enemies of the other Party intending or endeavouring to invade him either by Land, Sea, or fresh Waters, in any Lands, Kingdoms, Countries, Cities, and Dominions whatsoever and wheresoever situated; nor wittingly suffer such Enemies to enter into, or pass through his Kingdoms, Countries, Lands, Cities and Dominions; nor in any wise favour any such Designs directly or indirectly.

Neither Party to aid or favour the Enemies of the other.

Article X.

That if during the foresaid Peace and Amity any Thing be attempted, acted, or done against the Force and Effect of the same, by Land, Sea, or fresh Waters, by any of the Vassals, Subjects and Allies of the said Princes, their Heirs and Successors, or by the Heirs

This Peace to remain, tho' violated by the Subjects or Allies of either.

Heirs and Successors, Vassals or Subjects of their Allies, who are comprehended in this Treaty ; yet notwithstanding, this Peace and Amity shall remain in their full Force and Effect, and the Persons only attempting such Things, and doing the Mischief, shall be punished for such their Attempts, and no others.

Article XI.

*Upon Injury
done, no
Commissions
to be granted
or War made,
but Repara-
tion by the
Prince of the
Party offen-
ding.*

Whenever it shall happen that the Subjects of the King of *England* shall be any ways hurt or injured by the Subjects of the said Emperor, or that the Subjects of the said Lord the Emperor shall be hurt or injured by the Subjects of the King of *England*, those who have not done the Injury shall not therefore be liable, by Letters of Reprisals; Marque, or Countermarque, or any other Orders or Commissions whatsoever, without due and previous Notice or Summons, either upon the Petition of the Person injured, or some other Way, to be arrested in their Persons or Goods, or to be any ways obstructed or molested, nor shall any War be made or levied on that Account ; but the Prince of the said Party offending shall make due Reparation for all such Attempts and Injuries, and put Matters into their former Condition : And such Letters of Reprisals, Marque and Countermarque, and all such like Orders (unless such Notices have first gone out and been duly intimated to the Parties, and publick Summons with Respect to the Princes) shall henceforth entirely cease ; and if they be otherwise granted, they shall be accounted null and void.

Article XIII.

Article XIII.

It is likewise agreed, for the common Benefit of ^{Encrease of} this Peace and Friendship, and that the Subjects of ^{mutual Com-} both the said Princes may daily increase in their mu- ^{merce stipu-} tual accustomed Commerce with each other, that as ^{lated.} for the Intercourse of Merchandizes and mutual Com-
merce, which they have usually carried on with each
other, the Treaty of Commerce, dated the 17th of
April, 1520, shall be and remain in the same State ^{Treaty of}
and Force in which it ought to be and remain by the ^{1520 confir-}
Treaty of *Cambray*, dated the 5th of *August*, 1529. ^{med.}

N. B. *The Marine Treaty of 1520, referred to in the last recited Article of the foregoing Treaty, made between the same Princes, contains a mutual Stipulation of a general and unlimited Freedom and Liberty of Navigation and Commerce between them, and the Subjects of each reciprocally; but the Treaty of Cambray of 1529, likewise referred to in the said Article as declaratory of the Force and Validity of the said Treaty of 1520, does not now appear to be any where subsisting; but the said Treaty of 1520, is limited as to its Duration, by one of the Articles thereof, so as to continue and be of Force from Five Years to Five Years, until such time as a new Treaty of Commerce should be made between the said Princes; which having been done as to Spain by the two several Treaties of*

1667, and 1679, that of 1520 cannot be looked upon as valid and in Force at this time.

Articles and Clauses of several Treaties made between Great Britain and Spain, renewing and confirming former Treaties, and amicable Usage and Intercourse between the said two Crowns.

Treaty of Seville between Great Britain and Spain (and France.) 1729.

Article I.

All preceding Treaties confirmed.

ALL preceding Treaties and Conventions of Peace, Amity and Commerce, concluded between the contracting Powers, shall be, as they hereby are, effectually renewed and confirmed in all Points, which are not derogated from by the present Treaty, in as full and ample Manner as if the said Treaties were here inserted Word for Word; their said Majesties promising neither to do, nor suffer any thing to be done, that may be contrary thereto directly or indirectly.

Article IV.

Article IV.

It having been agreed by the Preliminary Articles, that the Commerce of the *English* Nation, as well in *Europe* as in the *Indies*, should be reestablished on the Foot of the Treaties and Conventions antecedent to the Year 1725; and particularly that the Commerce of the *English* Nation in *America* should be exercised as heretofore; it is agreed by the present Article, that all necessary Orders shall be dispatched on both Sides, without any Delay, if it has not been done already, as well for the Execution of the said Treaties of Commerce, as for supplying whatsoever may be wanting for the entire Reestablishment of Commerce on the Foot of the said Treaties and Conventions.

Commerce
established on
the Foot of
Treaties pre-
ceding 1725.

Separate Article I.

Although conformably to the preliminary Articles, it has been said by the fourth Article of the Treaty signed this Day, that the Commerce of the *English* Nation in *America* should be reestablished on the Foot of the Treaties and Conventions antecedent to the Year 1725, however, for the greater Clearness, it is further declared by the present Article between their *Britannick* and *Catholic* Majesties, which shall have the same Force, and be under the same Guaranty as the Treaty signed this Day, that under that general Denomination are comprehended the Treaties of Peace and of Commerce concluded at *Utrecht* the 13th of *July*, and 9th of *December* (28th of *Novem-*

Treaties of
1667, 1713,
1715, and
1716, con-
firmed.

ber, O. S.) 1713, in which are comprized the Treaty of 1667, made at *Madrid*, and the Cédulas therein mentioned, the later Treaty made at *Madrid* the 14th of *December*, 1715, as also the particular Contract commonly called the *Affiento*, for bringing Negro Slaves into the *Spanish West Indies*, which was made the 26th of *March*, 1713, in consequence of the 12th Article of the Treaty of *Utrecht*, and likewise the Treaty of Declaration touching that of the *Affiento*, made the 26th of *May*, 1716; all which Treaties mentioned in this Article, with their Declarations, shall from this Day be and remain in their full Force, Virtue and Vigour.

The Preliminary Articles signed at *Paris*,
July the 31st, 1727, and at *Vienna*,
July the 13th, 1727.

Article III.

All Privi-
 leges of Com-
 merce restor'd
 to the Eng-
 lish, as before
 the Year
 1725.

ALL the Privileges of Commerce which the Eng-
 lish Nation hath heretofore by virtue of Trea-
 ties enjoyed, as well in *Europe* as in the *Indies*, shall
 be restored to that Usage and Regulation, which are
 agreeable to what hath been stipulated by the Treaties
 antecedent to the Year 1725.

Treaty

Treaty of Alliance between *Great Britain* and *Spain* (and *France*); concluded at *Madrid*, the 13th of *June*, 1721.

Article VI.

HIS Catholick Majesty being desirous of giving his *Britannick* Majesty a particular Proof of his Friendship, confirms, as far as there may be Occasion, all Advantages and Privileges heretofore granted by the Kings his Predecessors to the *English* Nation; so as the trading Subjects of the King of *Great Britain* shall always enjoy in *Spain* the same Rights, Prerogatives, Advantages and Privileges for their Persons, Commerce, Merchandize, Estate and Effects, which they either have or ought to have enjoyed by virtue of Treaties and Stipulations, or which have or shall be granted in *Spain* to any the most favoured Nation.

Privileges of Trade confirmed to the English.

Treaty of Peace between *Great Britain* and *Spain*; concluded at *Madrid*, *June* the 13th, 1721.

Article II.

THE Treaties of Peace and Commerce concluded at *Utrecht* on the 13th (2d. O. S.) of *July*, and the 9th of *December* (28th of *December*, O. S.)

Treaties of 1667, 1713, 1715, 1716, confirmed.

1713,

1713, (wherein are comprehended the Treaty made at *Madrid* in 1667, and the *Cedulas* therein mentioned) shall stand confirmed and ratified by this present Treaty, except the 3d, 5th, and 8th Articles of the said Treaty of Commerce, which are commonly called Explanatory, and which have been annulled by virtue of another subsequent Treaty made at *Madrid* the 14th of *December*, 1715, which Treaty remains likewise confirmed and ratified; as also the particular Contract commonly call'd the *Affiento*, for the Importation of Negro Slaves into the *Spanish West Indies*, made the 26th of *March*, 1713, and likewise the Declaration concerning the *Affiento*, made the 26th of *May*, 1716: All which Treaties mentioned in this Article, with their Declarations, shall remain in their full Force, Virtue and Vigour in every Thing, wherein they are not contrary to this present Treaty.

Treaty of Commerce between *Great Britain* and *Spain*; concluded at *Madrid*, *December* the 14th, 1715.

Article V.

Privileges
confirmed to
the English,
as before the
late War.

THE *British* Subjects shall enjoy all the Rights, Privileges, Franchises, Exemptions and Immunities whatever, which they enjoyed before the last War, by virtue of the Royal *Cedulas* or Ordinances, and by the Articles of the Treaty of Peace and Commerce made at *Madrid* in 1667, which is hereby fully

ly confirmed; and the like shall be granted, observed and permitted to the Subjects of *Spain*, in the Dominions of the King of *Great Britain*.

Article VII.

The Treaty of Commerce made at *Utrecht* on the 9th of *December*, (28th of *November*, Q. S.) 1713, shall continue in Force, excepting such Articles as shall be found contrary to what is this Day concluded and signed, which shall be abolished and render'd of no Force, and especially the three Articles commonly called Explanatory, viz. the 3d, 5th, and 8th Articles, as inserted in the Instrument of Ratification.

*Treaty of
Commerce of
1713, con-
firmed.*

Treaty of Peace between *Great Britain* and *Spain*; concluded at *Utrecht*, July the 2d, Q. S. 1713.

Article XV.

THEIR Royal Majesties do on both Sides renew and confirm all Treaties of Peace, Friendship, Alliance and Commerce heretofore made and concluded between the Crowns of *Great Britain* and *Spain*, and the said Treaties are renewed and confirmed by this present Treaty, in as full and ample manner, as if they were now particularly inserted; that is to say, so far as they are not found contrary to the Treaties of Peace and Commerce which were last made.

*All former
Treaties re-
newed and
confirmed.*

made and signed: But more especially by this Treaty of Peace are confirmed and ratified the Treaties, Alliances and Conventions, as well those which relate to the Use of Navigation and Commerce in *Europe*, and elsewhere, as those which relate to the Introduction of Negroes into *Spanish America*, and which already are, or very speedily will be made between the two Nations at *Madrid*.

Treaty of Alliance between *Great Britain* and *Spain*; concluded at *Windsor*, *June* the 10th, 1680.

Article XII.

*Treaties of
1667, and
1670, con-
firmed.*

THE Treaty of Peace and Friendship made between the most Serene Kings at *Madrid* in the Year 1697; and likewise another Treaty made also at *Madrid* in the Year 1670, for establishing Peace, &c. in *America* between the Kingdoms of *Great Britain* and *Spain*; and also all other Treaties and Conventions made between the most Serene Kings, shall be sincerely observed in their several Articles; and the most Serene Kings and their Subjects on both Sides, shall freely and effectually hold and enjoy all Things therein contained, whether they relate to publick or private Affairs.

Treaty

Treaty with *Spain* of 1630.

Article XX.

AND as to what concerns the many ancient Inter-
 courses and Treaties of Commerce between the Kingdoms of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*,
 and the Dukes of *Burgundy*, and Princes of the *Netherlands*, which have been interrupted during these
 Commotions, and perhaps violated in many Respects,
 it is provisionally agreed, that they shall retain their
 former Force and Authority; and that they shall be
 in the same State they were before the War between
Philip II. King of *Spain*, and *Elizabeth* Queen of
England, as it is settled by the Treaty of Peace in
 the Year 1604.

Ancient Treaties revived and confirmed.

Article XXIV.

That the Concessions and Privileges granted by the
 said Kings to the Merchants of both Kingdoms com-
 ing to their Kingdoms, and which have ceased because
 of the War, shall be revived and have their full Effect.

Privileges of Merchants revived.

Treaty with *Spain* of 1604.

Article XXII.

BUT as to what concerns the ancient Intercourse
 and various Treaties of Commerce between the
 Dukes of *Burgundy*, and Princes of the *Netherlands*,
 and the Kingdoms of *England*, *Ireland* and *Scotland*

Ancient Treaties with Burgundy and the Netherlands revived.

P

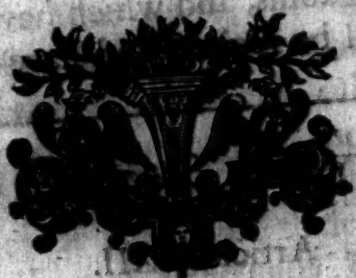
also,

also, which during these Troubles and Commotions have been intermitted, and perhaps violated in many Respects, it is provisionally agreed, that they retain their former Force, and be of the same Effect on both Sides, as they were before the War broke out.

Article XXVI.

*Privileges of
Merchants
revived.*

That the Concessions and Privileges granted by the said Princes to the Merchants of both Kingdoms coming to their Dominions, and which have ceased because of the War, shall be revived and become effectual.





A N
Explanatory Declaration

O F
 Certain Articles of the MARINE TREATIES
 concluded between *Great Britain* and
 the STATES GENERAL, in the Years
 1667-8, and 1674.

Done at the Hague, the 30th of December, 1675.



HEREAS some Difficulties have arose
 touching the Construction of certain
 Articles, as well in the Marine Treaty
 which was concluded $\frac{1}{11}$ of *December*,
 1674, as in that which was concluded
 $\frac{7}{1}$ of *February*, 1667-8, between the King of *Great*
Britain on the one Part, and the *States General* on
 the other, touching the Liberty allowed to their Sub-

1675.

*Free Trade
and Navigation to
and from
Places be-
longing to an
Enemy of the
other Party.*

jects respectively of trading in the Ports of the Enemies of either of the Parties: We do declare by these Presents, that the true Sense and Intention of the said Articles is, and ought to be, that the Ships and Vessels belonging to the Subjects of the one or the other of the Parties, may at all Times, from the Time of the Conclusion of the said Articles, pass, trade and traffick, not only from a neutral Port or Place, into a Place belonging to an Enemy of the other Party, or from a Place belonging to an Enemy into a neutral Place; but likewise from one Port or Place belonging to an Enemy, into any other Port or Place belonging likewise to an Enemy of the other Party; whether such Places belong to the same Prince or State, or to divers Princes or States, with whom the other Party shall be at War.

Marine Treaty between *Great Britain* and the *United Provinces*, to be observed by Land and by Sea, throughout all Countries and Parts of the World; Concluded at *London*, *December* the 1st, 1674.

Article I.

1674. **T**HAT it shall and may be lawful for all and every the Subjects of the most Serene and mighty Prince the King of *Great Britain*, with all Freedom and Safety, to sail, trade, and exercise all Manner

Manner of Traffick, in all other Kingdoms, Countries and Estates, which now are, or at any time hereafter shall be in Peace, Amity or Neutrality with his said Majesty, so as they shall not be any ways hindred or molested in their Navigation or Trade by the Military Forces, Ships of War, or any other Vessels whatsoever, belonging either to the High and Mighty Lords the *States General* of the *United Netherlands*, or to their Subjects, upon account or under Pretence of any Hostility or Quarrel now subsisting, or which may hereafter happen between the said Lords the *States General*, and any other Princes or People whatsoever, in Peace, Amity or Neutrality with his said Majesty; and likewise, that it shall and may be lawful for all and every the Subjects of the said High and Mighty Lords the *States General* of the *United Netherlands*, with all Freedom and Safety to sail, trade, and exercise all Manner of Traffick, in all other Kingdoms, Countries and Estates, which now are, or at any Time hereafter shall be at Peace, Amity or Neutrality with the aforesaid Lords the *States*; so as they shall not be any ways hindred or molested in their Navigation or Trade, by the Military Forces, Ships of War, or any other Vessels whatsoever, belonging either to the said King, or to his Subjects, upon account or under Pretence of any Hostility or Quarrel now subsisting, or which may hereafter happen between his said Majesty, and any other Princes or People whatsoever, which are or shall be in Peace, Amity or Neutrality with the said Lords the *States*.

*Navigation
and Trade
with Allies of
one Party not
to be molested
by the other..*

Article II.

*Freedom of
Trade as to
all Goods,
except Con-
traband.*

Nor shall this Freedom of Navigation and Commerce be violated or interrupted by reason of any War, as to any kind of Merchandize, but such Freedom shall extend to all Commodities, which might be carried in Time of Peace ; those only excepted, which are described under the Name of Contraband Goods in the following Article.

Article III.

*Contraband
Goods speci-
fied.*

Under this Name of Contraband or Prohibited Goods, shall be comprehended only, Arms, Pieces of Ordinance, with all Implements belonging to them, Fire-balls, Powder, Match, Bullets, Pikes, Swords, Lances, Spears, Halberts, Guns, Mortar-pieces, Petards, Granadoes, Musquet-rests, Bandeliers, Salt-petre, Musquets, Musquet-shot, Helmets, Corslets, Breast-plates, Coats of Mail, and the like Kind of Armature, Soldiers, Horses, and all Things necessary for the Furniture of Horses, Holsters, Belts, and all other warlike Instruments whatsoever.

Article IV.

*What Goods
are not to be
deemed con-
traband.*

The following Goods shall not be deemed Contraband, viz. All kind of Cloth, and all other Manufactures woven of any kind of Wooll, Flax, Silk, Cotton, or any other Material ; all Sort of Cloathing and Garments, together with the Materials whereof they are made ; Gold and Silver as well coined as not
coined ;

coined; Tin, Iron, Lead, Copper, and Coals; as also Wheat, Barley, and all other Kind of Corn or Pulse; Tobacco, and all kind of Spices; salted and smoked Flesh, salted and dried Fish, Butter, Cheese, Beer, Oil, Wine, Sugar, and all kind of Salt; and in general, all Provision which serve for the Nourishment and Sustenance of Life; likewise all kind of Cotton, Hemp, Flax, and Pitch, and Ropes, Sails, and Anchors; also Masts and Planks, Boards and Beams of any kind of Wood, and all other Materials requisite for building or repairing Ships; but they shall be wholly reputed free Goods; as likewise all other Wares and Things which are not comprehended in the next preceding Article; so that the same may be freely transported and carried by the Subjects of his said Majesty, even unto Places at Enmity with the said States; as also on the other Side, by the Subjects of the said States to Places under the Obedience of the Enemies of his said Majesty, except only to Towns or Places besieged, blocked up, or invested.

Article V.

And that all Differences and Contentions on both Sides, by Sea and Land, may from henceforth cease and be utterly extinguished, it is agreed, That all kind of Ships and Vessels whatsoever belonging to the Subjects of his said Majesty, entring or being entred into any Road or Port under the Obedience of the Lords the *States*, and purposing to pass from thence, shall be only obliged to shew unto the Officers of such
Port,

*Merchant
Ships to shew
their Pass-
ports in Port.*

Port, or to the Captains of the Guardships or Privateers belonging to the States, (if any happen there to be) their Passport according to the Form annexed to this present Treaty; nor shall any Money, or any thing else, be exacted from them upon that Account: But if any Ship belonging to the Subjects of his Majesty of *Great Britain*, shall in the open Sea, or elsewhere out of the Dominions of the said *States*, meet any Ships of War of the said Lords the States, or Privateers belonging to their Subjects, the said Ships of the Lords the *States*, or of their Subjects, shall keep at a convenient Distance, and only send out their Boat, with two or three Men only, to go on board such Ships and Vessels of the Subjects of his Majesty, in order that the Passport (or Sea Brief) concerning the Property thereof, according to the Form hereunto annexed, may be produced to them by the Captain or Master of such Ship or Vessel belonging to the Subjects of his Majesty; and the said Ships so producing the same, shall freely pass; and it shall not be lawful to molest, search, detain, or force such Ship from her intended Voyage: And the Subjects of the Lords the *States* shall enjoy in all Things the same Liberty and Immunity, they in like manner shewing their Passport (or Sea Brief) made out according to the Form prescribed at the Foot of this Treaty.

*Merchant
Ships at Sea
meeting Ships
of War, to
pass freely on
showing their
Passports.*

Article VI.

Article VI.

But if any Ship or Vessel belonging to the *English*, or other Subjects of *Great Britain*, shall be met making into any Port belonging to an Enemy of the Lords the *States*; or, on the other Side, if any Ship belonging to the *United Provinces* of the *Netherlands*, or other Subjects of the Lords the *States*, shall be met in her Way making into any Port under the Obedience of the Enemies of his said Majesty, such Ship shall shew not only a Passport (or Sea Brief) according to the Form hereunder prescribed, wherewith she is to be furnished, but also her Certificate or Cocket, containing a Particular of the Goods on board, given in the usual Form, by the Officers of the Customs of that Port from whence she came; whereby it may be known whether she is laden with any of the Goods prohibited by the third Article of this Treaty.

Merchant Ships going into an Enemy's Port to produce their Cockets as well as Passports.

Article VII.

But in Case that, upon shewing such Cockets containing a Particular of the Goods on board, given in the usual Form by the Officers of the Customs of that Port from whence the said Ship sailed, (concerning the shewing whereof it is above agreed,) either Party shall discover any of that kind of Goods, which by the third Article of this Treaty are declared to be contraband or prohibited, consigned to any Port under the Obedience of their Enemies, it shall not then be lawful to open the Hatches of such Ship, in which

Ships taken with contraband Goods on board to be brought into Port.

*Contraband
Goods only to
be condemned,
the Ship and
other Goods
to go free.*

*On immedi-
ate Delivery
of contraband
Goods to the
Captor, the
Ship to be
dismissed.*

the same shall happen to be found, whether she belongs to the Subjects of his Majesty, or of the Lords the *States*, nor to unlock or break open any Chests, Packs, or Casks in the same, nor to convey away any the least Part of the Merchandizes, before the whole Cargo be first put on Shoar in the Presence of the Officers of the Admiralty, and an Inventory made of the same; neither shall it be lawful to sell, exchange, or any way to alienate the same, before such prohibited Goods shall be duly and lawfully proceeded against, and that the Judges of the Admiralty respectively shall by Sentence have declared the same confiscated: Provided always, That as well the Ship itself, as the rest of the Goods found in the same, which by this Treaty are to be reputed Free, shall not be detained upon Pretence of their being infected by such prohibited Goods, much less confiscated as lawful Prize: And if a Part only, and not the Whole of the Lading, shall consist of contraband or prohibited Goods, and the Master of the Ship shall be willing and ready to deliver them to the Captor who discovered the same, in that Case the Captor shall not compel the Ship to go out of her Course to any Port he thinks fit, but shall forthwith dismiss her, and upon no account hinder her from freely pursuing her intended Voyage.

Article VIII.

Article VIII.

Whatsoever shall be found laden by his Majesty's Subjects upon any Ship whatsoever belonging to the Enemies of the Lords the *States*, although the same be not of the Quality of contraband Goods, may be confiscated: But, on the contrary, all that which shall be found put on board Ships belonging to the Subjects of the King of *Great Britain*, shall be accounted clear and free, although the whole Lading, or any Part thereof by just Title of Property should belong to the Enemies of the Lords the *States*; except always contraband Goods: But in case any such are intercepted, all Things shall be done according to the Meaning and Direction of the foregoing Articles; and so likewise whatsoever shall be found laden by the Subjects of the Lords the *States* in any Ship whatsoever belonging to the Enemies of his Majesty, although the same be not of the Quality of contraband Goods, may be confiscated: But on the other Side, all that which shall be found put on board Ships belonging to the Subjects of the Lords the *States*, shall be accounted clear and free, although the whole Lading, or any Part thereof, by just Title of Property should belong to the Enemies of his Majesty; except always contraband Goods; but in case any such are intercepted, all Things shall be done according to the Meaning and Direction of the foregoing Articles; and least any Damage should by Surprise be done to the one Party being at Peace, upon the first breaking out

All Goods found in Enemies Ships to be confiscated.

Free Ships make free Goods, except contraband.

Goods laden
on board E-
nemies Ships
within Times
limited, not
forfeited.

of a War with the other Party, it is provided and agreed, That a Ship belonging to the Enemies of either Party, and laden with Goods of the Subjects of the other, shall not by its Infection render the said Goods liable to Confiscation, in case they were laden before the Expiration of the Terms hereafter mentioned, after the Declaration or Publication of any such War, *viz.* If the Goods were laden in any Port or Place between the Places or Limits called the Soundings, and the *Naze* in *Norway*, within the Space of six Weeks after such Declaration; of two Months between the said Place the Soundings, and the City of *Tangier*; of ten Weeks in the *Mediterranean* Sea; or within the Space of eight Months in any other Country or Place of the World; so that it shall not be lawful to confiscate the Goods of the Subjects of his Majesty taken or seized in any Ship or Vessel whatsoever of any Enemy of the Lords the *States* upon that Account, but the same shall be without Delay restored to the Proprietors, unless they were laden after the Expiration of the said Terms respectively; but so as it shall not be lawful for them afterwards to carry to Enemies Ports any of the said Merchandizes which are called contraband, and which for the Reason aforesaid shall not be liable to Confiscation; Neither on the other Side, shall it be lawful to confiscate the Goods of the Subjects of the Lords the *States*, taken or seized in any Ship or Vessel whatsoever of an Enemy of his Majesty upon that Pretence, but the same shall be forthwith restored to the Proprietor thereof, unless

unless they were laden after the Expiration of the said Terms respectively ; but so as it shall not be lawful for them afterwards to carry to Enemies Ports any of the said Merchandizes which are called contraband, and which for the Reasons aforesaid shall not be liable to Confiscation.

Article IX.

And the more effectually to secure the Subjects of his Majesty and of the said States, that no Injury shall be offered to them by the Ships of War or Privateers of either Side, all the Captains of Ships, as well of his Majesty, as of the said States, and of all their Subjects, who shall fit out Privateers, and likewise their privileged Companies, shall strictly be enjoined not to do any Injury or Damage whatsoever to the other ; and that if they transgress therein, they shall be punished ; and moreover be liable to satisfy all Costs and Damages, by due Restitution and Reparation, upon Pain and Obligation of Person and Goods.

Captains and Commanders on either Side not to injure the Subjects of the other..

Article XIV.

And whereas the Masters of Merchant Ships, and likewise the Mariners and Passengers, do sometimes suffer many Cruelties and barbarous Treatment, when they are brought under the Power of Ships which take Prizes in Time of War, the Captors in an inhumane manner tormenting them, in order to extort from them such Confessions as they would have to be made ; it is agreed, That both his Majesty and the Lords the

All Torture of Persons on board Prizes prohibited..

States

States General, shall by the most strict Proclamations or Placaerts, forbid all such heinous and inhumane Offences; and as many as they shall by lawful Proofs find guilty of such Acts, they shall take care to punish in a just and proper manner, so as to be a Terror to others; and they shall command that all Captains and Officers of Ships who shall be proved to have been guilty of such heinous Practices, either by their own Act, or by instigating others to act the same, or by conniving at such Doings, shall (besides other Punishments to be inflicted proportionably to their Offences) be forthwith deprived of their Posts and Commissions respectively; and every Ship brought in as a Prize, whose Mariners or Passengers shall have suffered any Torture, shall forthwith be dismissed and set free, with all her Lading, without any further Examination or Proceeding against her, either judicially or otherwise.

Formula

Formula Literarum
Commeatus vulgo
Literarum maritima-
rum petendarum dan-
darumque a Confu-
libus Civitatum et
Portuum *Uniti Bel-*
gii, omnibus Navibus
Navigiisque inde vela
facientibus secundum
Articuli quinti hu-
jus Tractatus Dispo-
sitionem.

Serenissimis, Illustris-
simis, Potentissimis,
Nobilissimis, Spectatissimis,
Prudentissimis Dominis,
Imperatoribus, Regibus, re-
rum publicarum Moderato-
ribus, Principibus, Duci-
bus, Comitibus, Baronibus,
Dominis, Consulibus, Scabi-
nis, Senatoribus, Judici-
bus, Officialibus, Justitia-
riis, et Rectoribus omnium
Civitatum et Locorum tam
Ecclesiasticorum quam Se-

The Form of the
Passport (or Sea-
Brief) to be asked
of and given by the
Burger - Master of
the Cities and Ports
of the United Ne-
therlands, to the Ships
or Vessels sailing
from thence accord-
ing to the Purport of
the fifth Article of
this Treaty.

TO the most Serene,
most Illustrious,
most Mighty, most Noble,
most Honourable, and
most Prudent Emperours,
Kings, Governors of Com-
mon - wealths, Princes,
Dukes, Barons, Lords,
Burger-masters, Schepens,
Counsellors, Judges, Offi-
cers, Justices and Rulers
of all Cities and Places as
well Ecclesiastical as Secu-
lar, to whom these Presents
shall

cularium, quibus hæ exhibebuntur: Consules et Rectores Civitatis Notum facimus Magistrum seu Præpositum Navis se nobis stitisse et solenni iurjurando affirmasse dictam Navem cui nomen est mensurarum, quas vulgo Lastas vocant plus minus cujus ille hoc tempore Magister sive Præpositus est, pertinere ad incolas Provinciarum Uniti Belgii: Ita eum Deus adjuvet. Cum autem acceptissimum nobis foret prædictum Magistrum seu Præpositum Navem in iis, quæ probe justeque ab eo agenda erunt, adjuvari; Rogamus vos universos et singulos, ubicunque dictus Magister seu Præpositus navem mercesque in ea invehctas et illatas appellet, velit, iubeat, eum benigne recipi, humaniter tractari, sub legitimorum consuetorumque vectigalium ac aliarum rerum solutio-

shall be shewn; We the Burger-masters and Rulers of the City of do certify, That Master or Skipper of the Ship appeared before Us, and declared by solemn Oath, That the said Ship called the containing about Lasts, of which he is at present Master or Skipper, belongeth to the Inhabitants of the United Netherlands: So help him God. And in regard it would be most acceptable to us, that the said Master or Skipper be assisted in his just and lawful Affairs, We do request you, and every of you, wheresoever the said Master or Skipper shall arrive with his Ship, and the Goods laden on board and carried in her, that you would please to receive him courteously, and use him kindly, and admit him, upon paying the lawful and usual Customs and other

ne admitti, ingredi, manere, egredi Portus, Flumina, et Dominia vestra, et omni modo Navigationis, Mercatus, Commerciorum ac Promercalium jure specieque uti, omnibus in locis, quibus hoc ei melius, rectius visum fuerit; grato animo id rependere vobis paratissimè semper promptissimique: In quorum majorem fidem et Testimonium Has Civitatis nostræ sigillo signari curavimus.

Datas in Die in the Day of
Anno Domini in the Year of our
Lord

Treaty of Peace between Great Britain
and the States General; concluded at
Westminster, February the 2^d, 1673-4.

Article IV.

THE States General of the United Provinces
duly acknowledging on their Part the Right
of his Majesty the King of Great Britain, that Ho-
R

1673-4.
All Dutch
Ships to strike
to the King
of Great
Britain's
Ships in cer-
tain Seas.
nour

nour be paid to his Flag in the Seas herein after mentioned, shall and do declare and agree, That whatever Ships and Vessels belonging to the said *United Provinces*, whether Ships of War or others, and whether they be single, or joined together in Fleets, shall meet in any Seas from *Cape Cape Finisterre* to the middle Point of the Land *van Staten* in *Norway*, with any Ships or Vessels whatsoever belonging to his most Serene Majesty the King of *Great Britain*, whether those Ships be single or in a greater Number, if they carry his *Britannick* Majesty's Flag or Jack, the said Ships or Vessels of the *United Provinces* shall strike their Flag and lower their Top-sail, in the same Manner and with like Tokens of Honour, as hath ever been at any Time or in any Place heretofore used towards any Ship of his *Britannick* Majesty, or of his Predecessors, by any Ships of the *States General* and of their Predecessors.

Secret Article of the said Treaty.

Neither
Party to
furnish any
Supplies to
the Enemy of
the other.

Neither of the said Parties shall give nor consent that any of their Subjects or Inhabitants shall give any Aid, Favour or Counsel, directly or indirectly, by Land or by Sea, or on the fresh Waters, nor shall furnish, nor consent that the Subjects and Inhabitants of their Dominions and Countries shall furnish any Ships, Soldiers, Mariners, Provisions, Money, Instruments of War, Gunpowder, or any other Things necessary for making War, to the Enemies of the other Party, of any Rank or Condition whatsoever.

Marine

Marine Treaty between *Great Britain* and the *States General*; concluded at the *Hague*, the 2^d of *February*, 1667-8.

Article I.

AL L the Subjects and Inhabitants of *Great Britain* may with all Safety and Freedom, sail and traffick in all the Kingdoms, Countries and Estates, which are or shall be in Peace, Amity or Neutrality with *Great Britain*, without any Hindrance or Molestation from the Ships of War, Gallies, Frigates, Barques, or other Vessels belonging to the *States General*, or any of their Subjects, upon Occasion and Account of any War which may hereafter happen between the said *States General* and the abovesaid Kingdoms, Countries and Estates, or any of them which are or shall be in Peace, Amity or Neutrality with *Great Britain*.

1667-8.
Free Trade
with neutral
Powers at
War with
the other
Party.

Article II.

This Freedom of Navigation and Commerce shall extend to all Sorts of Merchandize, excepting contraband Goods.

Free Trade
for all Goods
except con-
traband.

Article III.

This Term of Contraband Goods is to be understood to comprehend only all Sorts of Fire-arms and their Appurtenances, as Cannon, Musquets, Mortar-pieces,

Contraband
Goods spe-
cified.

pieces, Petards, Bombs, Granadoes, Fire-crancels, pitched Hoops, Carriages, Rests, Bandeliers, Powder, Match, Saltpetre, Bullets, Pikes, Swords, Morions, Head-pieces, Coats of Mail, Halberts, Javelins, Horses, great Saddles, Holsters, Belts, and other Utenfils of War, called in *French*, *Assortiments servans a l'usage de la Guerre*.

Article IV.

What are not to be deemed contraband.

Under the Head of Contraband Goods, these following shall not be comprehended, Corn, Wheat, or other Grain, Pulse, Oils, Wines, Salt, or generally any thing that belongs to the Nourishment or Sustainance of Life, but they shall remain free; as likewise all other Merchandize and Commodities not comprehended in the foregoing Article; and the Transportation of them shall be permitted even unto Places at Enmity with the said *States General*; except such Cities and Places as are besieged, blocked up or invested.

All such may be carried to an Enemy's Country.

Article V.

Merchant Ships to show their Passports in Port, before their going out.

It is agreed, for the due Execution of what is above-said, That the Ships or Vessels of the *English* laden with Merchandize, being entred into any Port of the said *States General*, and purposing to pass from thence into Places at Enmity with the said *States*, shall be only obliged to shew unto the Officers of such Port of the said *States*, their Passports, containing a Specification of their Cargo, attested and marked with the ordinary Seal of the Officers of the Admiralty of those Places

Places from whence they first came ; together with the Place whither they are bound, all in the usual and accustomed Form : And after having exhibited their Passports, as aforesaid, they shall not be molested or searched, detained or retarded in their Voyage, upon any Pretence whatsoever.

Article VI.

In like manner, *English* Ships and Vessels which shall come into any Roads upon the Coasts under the Obedience of the said *States*, not intending to enter into Port, or being entred into Port, and not intending to unlade or break Bulk, shall not be obliged to give account of their Lading, except in case of Suspicion that they carry unto the Enemies of the said *States* any contraband Goods, such as are above specified.

Ships in any Port or Road not obliged to unliver or give account of their Lading unless suspected.

Article VII.

And in case of such apparent Suspicion, the said Subjects of his Majesty shall be obliged to exhibit in Port their Passports according to the Form above specified.

In case of Suspicion, to shew their Passports.

Article VIII.

But if they shall come near any of the Coasts of the *States*, and meet in the open Sea with any of the *States* Ships, or any Privateers fitted out by their Subjects under publick Commissions ; for the avoiding of

*Ships of War
to keep at Di-
stance from
Merchant-
ships at Sea,
and only to
send their
Boats to exa-
mine their
Passports and
Cockets.*

of all Inconvenience, such Ships of the said *States*, or of their Subjects, shall not come within Cannon-shot of the *English*, but may send out their Boat and board such *English* Ships or Vessels with two or three Men only, in order that the Master or Captain of the *English* Ship may exhibit to them his Passports as above-mentioned, and likewise his Sea-Letters or Certificates concerning the Property of the Ship, according to the Form subjoined to this Treaty; whereby it may appear not only what the Lading consists of, but likewise the Place of the Master or Captain's Abode and Residence, together with the Ship's Name, may be known; to the End that by those means it may be discovered, whether they carry any contraband Goods for the Enemy; and the Quality of the Ship, and of the Captain or Master thereof may sufficiently appear; unto which Passports and Sea-Letters entire Faith and Credit shall be given: And for the better Assurance of their being authentick, and that they may not be falsified or counterfeit, some certain Marks and Counter signs of his said Majesty and of the said *States* shall therein be made Use of.

Article IX.

*Contraband
Goods only to
be confiscated.*

And in case any of those Goods and Commodities, which are before declared to be contraband and prohibited, shall by the Means aforesaid be discovered in the said *English* Ships and Vessels, bound for any Port of the said *States* Enemies, they shall be unladen, and

and then judicially proceeded against and declared confiscated before and by the Judges of the Admiralty or other competent Officers; but so as the Ship or Vessel it self, or other free and allowed Goods, Merchandize and Commodities found in the same Ship, may not for that Cause be in any manner seized or confiscated.

Article X.

Whatsoever shall be found laden by his Majesty's Subjects upon a Ship of the Enemies of the said States, ^{All Goods found in Enemies Ships to be confiscated.} although the same were not contraband, shall yet be confiscated, with all that shall be found in such Ship, without Exception or Reservation: But on the other side, all that shall be found in any Ships belonging to any Subjects of the King of Great Britain, shall be free and discharged, although the Lading or any Part thereof belong to the Enemies of the said States, ^{Free Ships make free Goods.} except contraband Goods, in regard whereof such Rule shall be observed, as hath been laid down in the foregoing Articles.

Article XI.

The Subjects and Inhabitants of the United Provinces shall reciprocally enjoy the same Rights, Liberties and Exemptions, with regard to Navigation and Commerce, in the Coasts, Ports, Roads, Seas and Dominions of the King of Great Britain, in the same manner as it is above agreed, that the Subjects of the said King are to enjoy the same in those Places, which ^{The above Rules to be equal to both Parties.} are:

are under the Obedience of the *States*, as likewise in the open Sea; it being intended and to be understood, that they shall be on an equal Foot on both sides in all and singular matters, in case the said *States* shall hereafter be in Peace and Friendship or Neutrality with any Kings, Princes or States, who shall be at War with the King of *Great Britain*; so that both Parties are directly to use and observe the same Conditions and Restrictions, which are contained in the Articles therein agreed upon and which regard Commerce.

Article XII.

*No Injury to
be done to the
States Sub-
jects.*

*Transgres-
sors to be
punished, and
to make Re-
paration.*

And the more effectually to secure the Subjects of the said *States*, that no Violence shall be offered them by the Ships of War belonging to his Majesty of *Great Britain*, or his Subjects, all the Captains of the King's Ships, and all his Majesty's Subjects that fit out Privateers, shall be strictly charged and enjoined not to molest or injure them in any Respect whatsoever, upon Pain of being punished and made answerable in their Persons and Goods for all Costs and Damages, and for making full Restitution and Reparation.

Article XIV.

*Contraband
Goods not to
be meddled
with at Sea
by the Cap-
tains, but
brought into
Port and
landed.*

If any Commander of an *English* Ship shall meet with and take a Ship laden with any of the said contraband Goods, he may not open or break up any of her Chests, Packs, Bags or Casks, nor sell, barter, or any ways dispose of the same, before they are first landed in the Presence of the Judges or Officers of the Admi-

Admiralty; and that an Inventory be first made by them of the Goods found in the said Ship; unless where the contraband Goods make but a Part of the Cargo, and the Master of the Ship is willing to deliver up such Goods immediately, so as they may be taken from on board and carried away, that he may not be retarded in his intended Voyage; in which case he shall not be further molested or hindered from pursuing his Course and Voyage.

On Delivery of contraband Goods at Sea to the Captor, the Ship to be dismissed.

N.B. The Form of the Passport inserted at the Foot of this Treaty, is the same verbatim with that annexed to the Marine Treaty of 1674.

A Provisional Marine Treaty between Great Britain and the States General; concluded at Breda, on the same Day with the General Treaty of Peace and Alliance, viz. 21st of July, 1667.

Article III.

IT is covenanted and agreed, That the Treaty of Navigation and Commerce made between the most Christian King and the said *States General* (beginning from the 26th unto the 42^d Article inclusive) in manner as here inserted in the *French Language*, may provisionally serve for a Rule and Law, and so make way for concluding a more perfect and compleat

1667.

Marine Treaty of 1667, between France and the States, confirmed between England and the States.

compleat Treaty concerning Maritime Commerce be-
tween the above-mentioned Parties. And to them of the Good and Sound Goods and Merchandise of the said
[Then the said Treaty proceeds to recite the said
seventeen Articles of the Marine Treaty of 1662, be-
tween France and the States General, from the 26th to
the 42d Article inclusively, with an additional Ar-
ticle, whereby the present contracting Powers accept
and confirm the same between themselves respectively.
But all the said Articles are transferred to and made
Part of the Marine Treaty of February 17, 1667-8,
and are retitled therein Article by Article, and al-
most Word for Word the same with the said seventeen
Articles which compose the whole of this Marine
Treaty of July, 1667.]

Treaty of Commerce and Consular Rights between
Great Britain and the United States of America
concluded at *Breda*, 3^d of July, 1793.

Article XXIV.

*Peace and
Amity, free
Passage and
Commerce in
Europe.*

THAT the said King of *Great Britain* and his Subjects, and all the Inhabitants of his Majesty's Dominions; and also the said *United Provinces*, and their Subjects and Inhabitants, of what Rank or Condition soever they be, shall be bound to treat each other in a kind and friendly manner in all Things; so that they may freely and safely pass by Land or by Water

Water into each others Countries, Cities, Towns, walled or unwalled, fortified or not fortified, and likewise their Ports, and all other their Dominions situated in *Europe* and elsewhere, and abide therein as long as they please, and thereby such Provisions as shall be necessary for their Use, without any Hindrance; and likewise trade and traffick in Goods and Commodities of all Sorts, as to them shall seem fit, and export and import them at their Pleasure; provided they pay the usual Duties and saving all the Laws and Ordinances of both Nations; so as the Subjects and Inhabitants of either Party carrying on their Trade in each others Countries and Dominions, shall not be obliged hereafter to pay any more or other Customs, Imposts, or other Duties, than according to that Proportion which other Foreigners trading in the same Place do usually pay.

To pay the same Duties with other Nations.

Article XIX.

That the Ships and Vessels of the said *United Provinces*, as well Ships of War as others, meeting any Ships of War belonging to the said King of *Great Britain* in the *British* Seas, shall strike the Flag and lower the Top-sail in such manner as the same hath been formerly observed in any Times whatsoever.

Dutch Ships to strike to the King of Great Britain's Ships in the British Seas.

And the Subjects of the said King of *Great Britain* and the Inhabitants of the Kingdoms and Counties under his Obedience; as likewise the Inhabitants and Subjects of the said *United Provinces* shall not be obliged to do or offer any Violence to each

As the Subjects of the said King of Great Britain and the Inhabitants of the Kingdoms and Counties under his Obedience; as likewise the Inhabitants and Subjects of the said United Provinces shall not be obliged to do or offer any Violence to each

Article XX.

*Pirates not
to be harbour-
ed or assisted.*

And for the greater Freedom of Commerce and Navigation, it is agreed and concluded, That the said King of *Great Britain* and the said *States General* shall not receive into their Ports, Cities and Towns, nor suffer that any of the Subjects of either Party do receive any Pirates or Sea Rovers, or afford them any Entertainment, Assistance or Provisions, but shall endeavour that all such Pirates and Sea Rovers, and their Partners, Sharers and Abettors, be found out and apprehended, and that they suffer condign Punishment for a Terror to others: And all the Ships, Goods and Commodities piratically taken by them, and brought into the Ports of either Party, which can be found, even although they be sold, shall be restored to the right Owners, or Satisfaction shall be given either to their Owners, or to those who by virtue of Letters of Attorney shall demand the same; provided their Right and Property therein be made to appear in the Court of Admiralty by due Proofs according to Law.

*Goods pira-
tically taken
to be restored.*

Article XXI.

*Subjects of
either Party
not to accept
or act under
any Commis-
sion against
the other.*

The Subjects of the said King of *Great Britain*, and the Inhabitants of the Kingdoms and Countries under his Obedience; as likewise the Inhabitants and Subjects of the said *United Provinces*, shall not be permitted to do or offer any Hostility or Violence to each

each other, either by Land or by Sea, upon any Pretence or Colour whatsoever: And consequently it shall not be lawful for the said Subjects or Inhabitants to procure Commissions or Letters of Reprizals from any Prince or State, with whom either of the Confederates are at Variance or in open War; and much less by virtue of such Letters to molest or do any Damage to the Subjects of either Party: Neither shall it be lawful for any Foreign Privateers, who are not Subjects to either Confederate, having Commissions from any other Prince or State, to fit out their Ships in the Ports of either of the aforesaid Parties, or to sell their Prizes, or put the same to Ransom, or any other Way, to truck either the Ships and Goods, or any other Lading whatsoever; and they shall not even be allowed to buy any Provisions but what shall be necessary to bring them to the next Port of that Prince from whom they obtained their said Commissions: And if perchance any one of the Subjects of the said King of Great Britain, or of the said States General shall buy or get to himself by Truck, or any other Way, any Ship or Goods which have been taken from the Subjects of the one or the other Party, in such Case the said Subject shall be bound to restore the said Ship or Goods to the Proprietors without any Delay, and without any Compensation or Reimbursement of any Money which may have been paid or promised for the same; provided that they make it appear before the Council of the said King of Great Britain, or before the said States General, that they are the right Owners or Proprietors of the same.

Persons acting under other Commissions against either Party not to be assisted or suffered to sell their Prizes.

Goods taken from either Party to be restored.

Article XXIV.

*Free Passage
and Inter-
course on both
Sides in all
their Euro-
pean Domi-
nions.*

The Subjects of the said King of Great Britain, and those which are under his Dominion, may freely and securely travel in and through all the Provinces of the United Netherlands, and all their Dominions in Europe, by Sea or Land, and pass to any other Places therein or beyond them, and through all Quarters of the United Provinces, and all Cities, Forts or Garrisons whatsoever, which are in any Places of the United Provinces, or which are or shall be in any other their Dominions in Europe, and may trade in all those Places, as likewise their Agents, Factors and Servants, and may go armed or unarmed, (but if armed not above forty in a Company) as well without their Goods and Merchandizes as with them, wheresoever they please. The People also and Inhabitants of the United Provinces shall enjoy the same Liberty and Freedom in all the Dominions of the said King in Europe: Provided that they and every of them do in their Trade and Merchandizing yield due Obedience to the Laws and Ordinances of either Nation respectively.

Article XXV.

*Merchant
Ships forced
in, to depart
without
Search or
Molestation.*

In Case any Merchant Ships belonging to the Subjects of either Nation shall by Storm, Pirates, or any other Necessity whatsoever be driven into any Port of either Dominion, they may depart securely and at their Pleasure with their Ships and Goods, without paying any Customs or other Duties; (provided they do

do not break Bulk nor sell any Thing;) nor shall they be subject to any Molestation or Search, provided they do not take on board any Persons or Goods, nor do any thing else contrary to the Laws, Ordinances or Customs of the Places where they shall happen to arrive as aforesaid.

Article XXVI

Merchants, Masters and Mariners of either Party, or their Ships, Goods, Wares or Merchandizes, shall not be arrested or detained in the Lands, Ports, Roads or Rivers of the other to serve in War, or for any other Service, by virtue of any general or special Order, unless upon an extraordinary Necessity: and then just Satisfaction shall be made for the same: but so as this shall be no Prohibition or Hindrance of any Embargoes or Arrests duly made, and in the ordinary Course, according to the Laws of either Country.

Ships of the other Party not to be forced into Service.

Article XXVII

Merchants on both Sides, their Factors and Servants, and also the Masters and other Mariners, as well going as returning in their Ships by Sea and other Waters, as also in the Ports of either Party, or going on shore, may carry and use for the Defence of themselves and Goods, all sorts of Weapons as well offensive as defensive: but coming into any Lodgings or Inns, they shall there lay by and leave their Arms, until they go on board again.

Use of Arms allowed on both sides.

Article XXVIII

Article XXVIII.

*Ships of War
to protect the
Merchant-
Ships of the
other Party.*

Ships of War, or Convoys of either Nation meeting or overtaking at Sea any Merchant-ships, or Vessels belonging to the Subjects or Inhabitants of the other, holding the same Course, or going the same Way, shall be bound, as long as they keep one Course together, to protect and defend them against all Attacks whatsoever.

Article XXIX.

*Ships of one
Party taken
out of a Port
of the other,
to be pursued
and restored.*

If any Ship or Ships belonging to the Subjects or Inhabitants of either Party, or of any other Nation in Neutrality with them, shall be taken in the Ports of either Nation by any third Party, not being Subjects or Inhabitants of either Nation; they, in whose Port, or out of whose Port or Dominion whatsoever such Ships shall be taken, shall be obliged to endeavour jointly with the other Party, that the said Ship or Ships be pursued, brought back and restored to the Owners; but this shall be done at the Charges of the Owners or Persons having an Interest therein.

Article XXXIV.

*Free Ingress
and Egress
for all Ships
into and out
of all Ports.*

The Subjects and Inhabitants of either Party shall always have free Access to each others Sea Ports, there to remain, and from thence to depart with equal Liberty; and not only with their Merchant-ships and Cargo, but also with their Ships of War, whether they belong to the said King, or to the said *States General*,

or unto such as have obtained special Commissions from either; and whether they put in through Stress of Weather, or other Casualty of the Seas, or in order to repair their Ships, or buy Provisions; so as they exceed not the Number of Eight Ships of War, when they come in voluntarily; but they shall not remain or abide longer in such Ports or Places adjacent, than shall be requisite to repair their said Ships, or to buy Provisions or other Necessaries. And in case a greater Number of Ships of War should be willing upon Occasion to come into such Ports, they shall in no case enter therein, until they have first obtained Leave from those to whom such Ports shall appertain; unless they be forced by Storm, or some Force or Necessity, to avoid the Danger of the Sea; in which Case also they shall presently make known the Cause of their coming unto the Governor or chief Magistrate of the Place, and shall stay no longer than the said Governor or chief Magistrate shall permit them; and shall not attempt any Acts of Hostility or other prejudicial Act in the aforesaid Ports, during their Abode there.

*Number of
Ships of War
limited.*

*Ships of War
not to come in
without
Leave, un-
less forced in.*

T

Treaty

Treaty of Peace and Alliance between *Great Britain* and the *States General*; concluded at *Whitehall*, $\frac{4}{14}$ of *September*, 1662.

Articles the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, and 25th of this Treaty, are the same *verbatim* with the above-recited Articles of the Treaty of 1667.

Treaty of Peace and Alliance between *Great Britain* and the *States General*; concluded at *Westminster*, *April* 5, 1654.

Articles the 12th, 13th, 14th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, and 26th of this Treaty, are the same with the several above recited Articles of the two last mentioned Treaties, excepting the 21st Article of the Treaty of 1667, which answers to the 12th Article of the Treaty of 1662, and is not contained in this Treaty.

Articles

Articles and Clauses of several Treaties between Great Britain and the States General, containing a Renewal or Confirmation of former Treaties, ancient Usages, and amicable Intercourse between the said two Nations.

Treaty of Vienna.

Article I.

ALL former Treaties or Conventions of Peace, Friendship and Alliance shall have their full Effect, and shall preserve in all and every Part their full Force and Virtue, and shall even be looked upon as renewed and confirmed by virtue of this present Treaty; except only such Articles, Clauses and Conditions from which it has been thought fit to derogate by this present Treaty. 1731.

*All former
Treaties con-
firmed.*

Treaty of Seville.

Article I.

ALL former Treaties and Conventions of Peace and Friendship, and of Commerce, concluded between the contracting Parties respectively, shall be, as they hereby are, effectually renewed and confirmed in all those Points which are not derogated from by this present Treaty, in as full and ample Manner 1729.

*All former
Treaties con-
firmed.*

as if the said Treaties were here inserted ; the said Parties promising not to do, or suffer any thing to be done, that may be contrary thereto, directly or indirectly.

Treaty of Alliance concluded at *Westminster*, between *Great Britain* and the *States General*, February 6, 1715-6.

Article II.

1715-6.

Confirmation
of the two

Treaties of
Bredah,

1667.

Marine

Treaty

1667-8.

Treaty of

Peace,

1673-4.

Marine

Treaty,

1674.

Declaration,

1675.

Article set-

tled, 1674-5.

Treaty of Al-

liance,

1677-8.

Two Trea-

ties, 1689.

Barrier

Treaty,

1712-13, al-

tered by the

Treaty of

1715.

IT is agreed, that all and every the Treaties of Peace, Friendship, Alliance, Navigation and Commerce hereunder specified, be approved and confirmed; *viz.* The Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Alliance concluded at *Bredah* on the $\frac{21}{31}$ Day of *July*, 1667; the Treaty of Navigation and Commerce made at the same Time and Place; the Treaty of Navigation and Commerce settled at the *Hague* on the $\frac{7}{17}$ Day of *February*, 1667-8; the Treaty of Peace and Friendship concluded at *Westminster* on the $\frac{2}{19}$ Day of *February*, 1673-4; the Treaty Marine concluded at *London* on the $\frac{1}{11}$ Day of *December*, 1674; together with the Declaration signed at the *Hague* on the $\frac{20}{30}$ Day of *December*, 1675; whereby the Sense of certain Articles, as well in the said Treaty of 1674, as in the other Marine Treaty of 1667-8, is explained; the Article for preventing and accommodating Disputes which may arise between the *English* and *Dutch East India Companies*, settled at *London*, on the

the 3^d Day of *March*, 1674-15; the Defensive Alliance concluded at *Westminster* on the 3^d Day of *March*, 1677-8; the Treaty settling the Proportions between the Fleets of both Nations, concluded at *Whitehall* on the 29th of *April*, 1689; the Treaty concerning the Ships and Goods which might be recovered from the Enemy during the War, concluded at *Whitehall* on the 22^d of *October*, 1689; the Treaty concerning the Succession to the Crown of *Great Britain*, and the Barrier of the *United Provinces*, made at *Utrecht* on the 2⁹ of *January*, 1712-13, excepting wherein it is altered by the Barrier Treaty of *Antwerp*, made on the 15th of *November*, 1715: And the abovementioned Treaties, and all and singular the Articles thereof, are by this present Treaty actually approv'd and confirmed, and shall have the same Force and Effect as if they had been inserted here *verbatim*; that is to say, so far as they do not differ or are contrary to one another, or are not contrary to this present Treaty: Yet so as whatever hath been established by any later Treaty, shall be understood and performed in the Sense therein expressed, without any Regard had to any former Treaty.

Treaty

Treaty of Succession and Barrier; concluded
at *Utrecht* on the $\frac{19}{30}$ of *January*, 1712-13.

Article I.

1712-3.
All former
Treaties con-
firmed, except
that of 1709.

ALL Treaties of Peace, Friendship, Union and Confederacy, (except the Treaty of the 29th of *October*, 1709, which is hereby abrogated,) concluded between her said Royal Majesty and the Lords the *States General*, are hereby approved and confirmed; and shall be of the same Virtue and Force, as if they had been inserted in this present Treaty.

Article XIII.

All ancient
Privileges
confirmed to
the English
in the Ne-
therlands and
Barrier.

The Subjects of the *Queen of Great Britain* shall for the future, both in Time of War and in Time of Peace, enjoy the same Privileges, Immunities, Franchises, and all Manner of Advantages in Relation to Trade, as well for Importation as Exportation, which they ever have or ought to have enjoyed heretofore, in all Places of the Provinces of the *Spanish Netherlands*, and of the *Barrier*, which is to be yielded to the *States General*: And moreover, they shall enjoy all Privileges, Immunities and Advantages which have already been granted, or shall at any Time hereafter be granted to the Subjects of the *States General* in the Provinces of the *Spanish Netherlands*, and Places belonging to the said *Barrier*.

Treaty

Treaty of Alliance.

Article III.

ALL the Alliances concluded between the said King and the said Lords the *States General* of the *United Netherlands*, shall remain entire and in Force, every one according to the Term fixed for its Duration.

1700.

Former Al-
liances confir-
med.

Treaty of Amity and Alliance.

THERE shall be for the future, a sincere, firm and perpetual Friendship and Correspondence, as well by Sea as by Land, in and throughout all Places, as well out of as within *Europe*, between the King of *Great Britain*, and his Successors Kings of *Great Britain*, and their Kingdoms, on the one Part, and the *States General* of the *United Provinces* of the *Netherlands* on the other Part, and their Dominions, Countries and Subjects reciprocally.

1689.

Universal
Peace and
Amity.

All Treaties of Peace, Friendship, Alliance, Commerce and Marine hereafter specified, shall be approved and confirmed on both sides, viz.

The Treaty of Peace concluded at *Breda* in 1667.

Treaties of
1667,

The Treaty of Navigation and Commerce, at the same Time and Place.

1673-4,

1679,

1674-5,

The Treaty of Peace concluded at *Westminster* in 1673-4.

1677-8,

1689, con-
firmed.

The

The Marine Treaty concluded at *London* the 10th of *October*, 1679, with a Declaration explaining several Articles of the said Marine Treaty of the 17th of *February*, 1667-8, concluded at the *Hague* the 23th of *December*, 1675.

[N. B. *There seems to be an Error in this last Article, which probably proceeds from an erroneous Copy inserted in the Traitez de Paix and Corps Diplomatique, there being no such Marine Treaty made between the English and Dutch in 1679, but probably that of 1674 was intended and originally inserted.*]

An Article for preventing and composing Disputes between the *English* and *Dutch East India* Companies, settled at *London* in 1674-5.

The Defensive League, concluded at *London* in 1677-8.

The Treaty for prohibiting Commerce with *France*, concluded *August* 22, 1689.

All the said Treaties, and all and every Article contained in them, are effectually approved and confirmed by this present Treaty, and shall remain in their original Force and Vigour, as if they were here inserted Word for Word, so far as they do not contradict or derogate from one another, or from this present Treaty; so as the Points and Matters stipulated by a later Treaty shall be fulfilled in the Time agreed on, without any Regard to any Treaty of more ancient Date.

Treaty

Treaty for renewing the Alliance between *Great Britain* and the *States General*; concluded at *Windsor*, *August* the 17th. 1685.

IT is agreed and concluded, that all and singular the Treaties hereafter mentioned, *viz.*

The Treaty of Peace concluded at *Breda* in *July* 1667. Treaties of 1667, 1673-4, 1674, 1675, 1674-5, 1677-8, confirmed.

The Treaty of Navigation and Commerce, of the same Date and Place.

The Treaty of Peace concluded at *Westminster* in *February* 1673-4.

The Marine Treaty concluded at *London* in *December* 1674, together with the Declaration concluded at the *Hague* in *December* 1675, more fully explaining certain Articles of the said Treaty of 1674, as likewise of the Marine Treaty of *February* 1667-8.

The Article concluded at *London* in *March* 1674-5, for preventing or accommodating Disputes between the two *East India* Companies.

The Defensive League concluded at *London* in *March* 1677-8, and all and singular the Articles contained in the said Treaties, and every one of them, shall be for ever hereafter continued, confirmed and established, in the same Sense, and to the same Effect, as they were originally formed and concluded; and shall have and obtain the same Force and Vigour

U

here-

hereafter, as they ought or were esteemed to have heretofore; and that in as ample Manner and Form as they were at first drawn up and concluded, and as if the said Treaties and the several Articles of the same were recited and inserted *verbatim* in these Presents.

Treaty of Alliance concluded at *Westminster*, in 1677-8.

Article I.

1677-8. **T**HERE shall be for the future a sincere, firm and perpetual Friendship and good Correspondence between the King of *Great Britain* and his Successors and Kingdoms, on the one Part, and the *States General* of the *United Provinces* of the *Netherlands*, on the other Part; and their States, Dominions and Subjects reciprocally, as well by Sea as by Land, in and throughout all Places as well within as out of *Europe*.

*Universal
Peace and
Amity.*

Treaty of Peace.

1673-4. **T**HE Treaty of *Breda*, concluded in 1667, as likewise all other preceding Treaties confirmed by that Treaty, shall be renewed and remain in full Force, in so far as they no ways contradict this present Treaty.

*Treaty of
1667, con-
firmed.*

Treaty

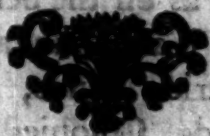
Treaty of Alliance concluded at the *Hague*,
January ¹³/₂₃, 1667-8.

THE said King and the said *States General* 1667-8.
have agreed to confirm the Treaty concluded
at *Bredab*, and the Rules and Articles of Commerce ^{Treaty of}
thereto belonging; mutually obliging themselves to ^{1667, confir-}
a sincere and perpetual Observance of them, and to ^{med.}
cause them to be strictly observed by their Subjects on
both Sides, according to the genuine Sense and Mean-
ing of the said Treaty and Articles.

Treaty of Peace concluded at *Bredab*.

Article IX.

BOTH the said Parties, and their Subjects and 1667.
Inhabitants, shall have and enjoy the same Li-
berty of Trade and Navigation, as well in *Africa* as in ^{Liberty of}
America, as they had and enjoyed, or of Right ^{Trade the}
might have and enjoy at the Time of the Conclusion ^{same as in}
of the Treaty of 1662. ^{1662.}





TREATY

Peace and Alliance

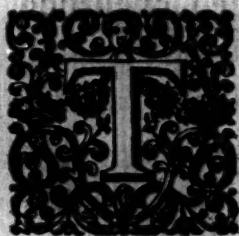
BETWEEN

Great Britain and Portugal;

Made at *Westminster*, July 10, 1654.

Article II.

*Free Pas-
sage and
Commerce.*



H A T there shall be a free Commerce between both Nations and their People, Subjects and Inhabitants, as well by Land as on the Sea, and in Rivers and fresh Waters, in all and singular the Countries, Lands, Dominions, Territories, Provinces, Islands, Colonies, Cities, Towns, Villages, Ports and Borders, where Commerce was heretofore, or is at this Time carried on, in such Manner, that

that the People, Subjects and Inhabitants of either, may without any safe Conduct, or other general or special Licence, pass by Land and Sea, by Rivers and fresh Waters, to the aforesaid Dominions and Kingdoms, and all their Cities, Towns, Harbours, Shores, Bays and Places; and sail and enter into the same, and import their Merchandizes, with Carriages, Horses, Packs and Ships, laden or to be laden, and buy and sell Goods there, and supply themselves at a reasonable Price with what Provisions they shall think fit, and with all Things necessary for their Sustenance and Voyage; and refit their Ships and Carriages, whether their own, or such as are hired or lent; and with the same Liberty depart from thence with their Goods, Merchandize, and all other Things whatsoever, either to their own or foreign Countries, as they shall think fit, and without any Hindrance; saving nevertheless all the Laws and Ordinances of each Place.

Article VI.

That the Captains, Masters, Officers and Mariners of any Ships belonging to the King of *Great Britain*, or to any of his People or Subjects, shall not bring any Suits against, or in any wise molest the said Ships or People of *Great Britain*, within the Kingdoms or Government of the King of *Portugal*, on account of their Stipend or Wages, on Pretence that they profess the *Romish* Religion; nor shall they under this or any other Pretext, engage in the Service of the King of *Portugal*, or in any other Manner quit the Ships to whose

Masters and Mariners of British Ships, not to bring Suits or desert their Service in Portugal.

whose Crew they belong: And if any shall offend in this Point, an Account shall be taken of their Names, and they shall be compelled by the Magistrates and Officers of the Place to return to their Ships; and if they cannot be found, it shall be lawful for the Master of such Ship or Vessel to detain their Cloaths, Goods or Wages, to make good the Damage sustained thereby.

Article IX.

British Ships
and Goods not
to be meddled
with in Por-
tugal with-
out Consent.

That neither the King of *Portugal*, nor any of his Ministers, shall detain or arrest any Merchants, Masters of Ships, Captains or Mariners, or their Ships, Merchandize, or other Goods belonging to *Great Britain*, or any Subjects thereof, either for the Service of War, or any other Purpose whatsoever, unless the *British* Government, or those to whom such Ships and Goods appertain are first appriz'd thereof, and give their Consent: But all such Ships, Men and Goods, shall at their own Pleasure have free Liberty to depart from the Ports and Dominions of the said King, without any Hindrance from his said Majesty, or any of his Ministers. And the Sale of the Merchandize and Goods of the People of *Great Britain* shall not be hinder'd or delay'd, under Pretence that the King has Occasion for them, or for any other Reason whatsoever; nor shall they be applied to the King's Use, or to any other Uses whatever, without the Consent of the Persons interested:

Article XI.

Article XI.

The People and Inhabitants of *Great Britain* shall trade and traffick freely and safely from *Portugal* to *Brazil*, and the other Conquests of the said King in the *West Indies*; and from *Brazil* and the said other Conquests to *Portugal*, in all Sorts of Goods and Merchandize whatsoever, (except Meal, Fish, Wine, Oil, and *Brazil Wood*, which are prohibited by the King, in pursuance of a Contract with the *Brazil Company*) paying the Dues and Customs which others pay who trade into those Countries: And the People and Inhabitants of *Great Britain* shall likewise have the Liberty of Navigating to the Colonies, Islands, Countries, Harbours, Districts, Towns, Villages and Staples belonging to the King of *Portugal* in the *East Indies*, *Guinea*, the Island of *St. Thomas*, and elsewhere on the Coasts and Shores; and may reside, trade and traffick there, by Land or Sea, on the Rivers or fresh Waters, in any Goods or Merchandize whatsoever; and transport all kind of Merchandize to any Place or Country, with the same Freedom as formerly used by them, and that was ever granted by any former Treaty, or shall hereafter be granted to the Inhabitants of any other Nation, in Alliance and Friendship with that Crown.

Free Navigation and Trade in all the Dominions of Portugal.

Article XVIII.

It shall be lawful for the People or Subjects of either Party to enter the Ports of the other, there to reside, and thence to depart, with equal Liberty, not only.

*Mutual Ac-
cess, Shelter
and Assis-
tance for all
Ships of both
Parties, in
all Ports.*

only with Merchant Ships and trading Vessels, but also with Ships of War, Guard-ships and Convoys; whether drove in by Storm, or come in for refitting or victualling their Ships; provided they do not exceed the Number of six Ships of War, in case they come in of their own Accord: nor shall they stay or continue longer in the Ports or upon the Coasts, than shall be necessary, lest they should give Occasion for interrupting the Commerce of other Nations in Friendship and Alliance with the other: And if at any Time any unusual Number of Ships should come to such Ports by any Chance, it shall not be lawful for them to enter into such Ports without a Power first granted by those to whom such Ports belong, unless they are forcibly drove in by Stress of Weather, or other urgent Necessity, for avoiding the Danger of the Sea and Shipwreck; in which Case they shall immediately make known the Cause of their coming thither to the Governor or chief Magistrate of the Place; nor shall they continue there longer than they shall be allowed by such Governor or chief Magistrate, nor commit any Hostility in those Ports, which may be detrimental to the other Party.

Article XIX.

*Ships and
Goods of one
Party car-
ried into the
Dominions of
the other, to
be restored.*

Neither of the Confederates shall suffer the Ships or Goods of the other, or of the People of either, which shall at any Time be taken by the Enemies or Rebels of the one, and carried into any Ports or Places belonging to the Dominion of the other, to be convey'd away from the Owners or Proprietors; but the same shall

shall be restored to them, or their Attorneys, provided they lay Claim to such Ships and Goods before they are sold or clear'd, and either prove their Right, or exhibit Testimonies of their Property in them, within three Months after the said Ships and Goods shall have been so carried in; and in the mean time the Proprietors shall pay and discharge the necessary Expences for the Preservation and Custody of the said Ships and Goods.

Article XXIII.

That all Goods and Merchandize of the said Confederates, or of their People or Subjects, found on board the Ships of the Enemies of either, shall be made Prize, together with the Ships, and confiscated; but all the Goods and Merchandize of the Enemies of either put on board the Ships of either of them, or of their People or Subjects, shall remain untouch'd.

Goods of either Party found in Enemies Ships to be confiscated.

Free Ships make free Goods.

Article XXVI.

'Tis also agreed and concluded, that no other League or Confederacy whatsoever made, or to be made by either of the Confederates, with any other Princes or Republicks whatsoever, shall derogate from the present Treaty of Peace and Alliance, but that this Peace and Confederacy shall be kept intire and always in full Force.

No Treaty with any other Prince to derogate from this Treaty.

Articles of Peace and Commerce between
Great Britain and Portugal; concluded
 at *London*, the 29th of *January*, 1641-2.

Article I.

*Perpetual
 Peace and
 Amity.*

THERE shall be for ever a good, true and firm Peace and Amity between the Kings of *Great Britain* and *Portugal*, their Heirs and Successors, and their Kingdoms, Countries, States, Lands, People, Vassals and Subjects whatsoever, present and to come, of what Quality and Condition soever they be, as well by Sea as by Land, and fresh Waters; so that the said Vassals and Subjects shall treat one another favourably, and render to each other all manner of good Offices of true Amity and Affection; and that the said most renown'd Kings, their Heirs and Successors, shall not do or undertake any thing, either by themselves or by other Persons, against one another; nor against their Kingdoms, by Sea or Land; nor consent or adhere to any War, Counsel or Treaty, that may be to the Prejudice of the one or the other.

Article II.

*Free Passage
 and Com-
 merce.*

That there be and shall be between the said most renown'd Kings and their Vassals, Inhabitants and Subjects on both Sides, a free Commerce as well by Sea as by Land, and fresh Waters, in all and every
 of

of their Kingdoms, Dominions, Islands, and other Lands, Cities, Towns, Villages, Harbours and Territories of the said Kingdoms and States, wherein Trade has been carried on from the Time of the Kings of *Castile*, or has been continued to this present; so that the Subjects and Vassals of both Kings may go, enter and sail, without any Passport or other general or special Licence, as well by Sea as by Land, and in fresh Waters, in the Kingdoms and Dominions aforesaid, and in the Cities, Towns, Harbours, Rivers, Roads and Territories thereof; and there carry Merchandizes, and Loads or Ladings upon Carriages and Horses, or in Ships, and sell and buy all kind of Provisions, and furnish themselves with every thing necessary for their Subsistence or Voyages; and there repair their Ships or Carriages, whether they be their own Property, or hired or borrowed; and they may depart with the same Freedom from thence with their Goods, Merchandizes and other Effects whatsoever, upon paying only the usual Duties and Customs on the Foot that they are established by the Ordinance of each Place; and go to their own Countries, or to any other Places whatsoever as they please, and when they think fit, without any Molestation or Impediment whatsoever.

Article VII.

That the Captains, Masters, Officers and Mariners of the Ships of the King of *Great Britain* shall not commence or prosecute any Suits or Actions against

British Mariners not to sue for their Wages in Portugal on Pretence of Religion.

the said Ships, nor against any of the Subjects of the said King, within the Extent of the Kingdoms and Dominions of the King of *Portugal*, for their Wages or Salaries, on Pretence that they will make Profession of the *Romish* Religion, or that they will list themselves in the Service of the King of *Portugal*.

Article X.

British Ships
or Men not
to be forced
into Portu-
guese Ser-
vice.

That the King of *Portugal*, or his Ministers, within the Extent of his Kingdoms and States, may neither detain the Ships of the Subjects of the King of *Great Britain*, nor his Subjects themselves, without his Knowledge and Consent, for warlike Services, or any other Service whatsoever; but the said Ships and Subjects may freely depart when they please from the Ports and Dominions of the said King, without any Hindrance on the Part of the said King of *Portugal* or his Ministers: And the Goods and Merchandizes of the Subjects of the King of *Great Britain* may not be taken for the Service of the King of *Portugal*, but only at the current and usual Price, to be paid within two Months, unless both Parties agree upon some other Time of Payment.

Article XI.

That the Subjects of the King of *Great Britain* may carry in their Ships all Sorts of Goods, Commodities and Merchandizes whatsoever, Arms, Victuals, or any other Provisions, out of the Ports and Dominions of the said King, or out of any other Ports or
Domi-

Dominions whatsoever ; provided they be not carried directly out of the Ports of *Portugal*, or the Dominions thereupon depending, to be transported into the Ports and Territories of the King of *Castile* ; and that neither the King of *Portugal*, nor his Subjects, may by way of Seizure, Reprisal, or any other Method whatsoever, hinder any Ships, Goods or Persons of the Subjects of the King of *Great Britain* from sailing safely into the Ports and Territories of the said King of *Castile*, and carrying on their Trade and Commerce there : And the Subjects of the King of *Great Britain* and of *Portugal* shall have the same Power on the one Side and the other, if hereafter it should happen that either of the said Kings should be at War with any Ally of the other : And the Subjects of the King of *Great Britain* may bring all sorts of Merchandizes, or even Arms, Victuals, or any other Provisions whatsoever, and all Things of the like Nature, into the Kingdoms and States of the King of *Portugal*, and may there sell them as they think good, in open Market, or in a private Way, without any Hindrance from the King of *Portugal* or his Ministers.

Free Navigation and Commerce with the Enemy of either Party.

Article XIX.

And if during the present Peace and Amity any thing should be undertaken, committed or done, contrary to the Force and Effect thereof, either by Sea or Land, or on fresh Waters, by either of the foresaid Kings, their Heirs or Successors, Vassals or Subjects ; nevertheless the present Peace and Amity shall remain

Contraveners to be punished.

remain in its Force and Virtue, and the Contraveners and Offenders only shall be punished, and no others.

Article XX.

*Alliances
with other
Powers to be
maintained.*

That the present Peace and Alliance shall in no wise derogate from the Alliances and Confederacies formerly made and contracted between the King of *Great Britain* and other Kings, Princes and Common-wealths; but the said Confederacies and Alliances shall be firmly preserved and remain for the future in full Force and Virtue, this present Treaty of Peace notwithstanding.



TREATY



T R E A T Y

O F

Peace and Alliance

B E T W E E N

*Great Britain and the Emperor ;*Concluded at *Vienna, March 16, 1731.*

Article I.



H A T there be and remain between *Perpetual*
 his sacred *Imperial Catholick* Majesty *Peace and*
 and his Sacred Royal Majesty of *Amity.* *Great*
Britain, and their Heirs and Succes-
 sors, a firm, sincere and inviolable
 Friendship, so established for the mu-
 tual Advantage of the Countries and Subjects belong-
 ing to both contracting Powers, that each of them
 shall be obliged to defend the Dominions and Subjects
 of

of the other, and to maintain the Peace, and promote the Advantage of the other Party, as much as their own, and prevent and avert all Damages and Injuries whatsoever, according to the Tenor of former Treaties and Conventions of Peace, Friendship and Alliance; all and singular which Treaties and Conventions shall obtain their full Force and Virtue in all Points, and be renewed and confirmed by this present Treaty, excepting only those Articles, Clauses and Conditions, which it has been thought proper to derogate from by this present Treaty.

Note, It is stipulated by the 5th Article of this present Treaty, that a new Treaty of Commerce shall be made, and a new Tariff settled for the Austrian Netherlands, by Commissioners to be named for that Purpose, to meet at Antwerp within two Months, and such Treaty to be concluded within two Years from the Date thereof.

Convention between *Great Britain* and the Emperor; made at *London*, *July* the 26th, 1715.

Article I.

Commerce with the Austrian Netherlands as before.

THE Commerce of the Subjects of his *Britannick* Majesty with the *Austrian Netherlands*, shall remain, continue and subsist wholly on the same Foot as it does at present, without any Alteration, Innovation,

novation, Diminution, or Augmentation to be made till the Parties interested shall agree upon a Treaty of Commerce.

Treaty of Navigation and Commerce between *Great Britain* and *Spain*; concluded at *Madrid*, May the 13th, 1667.

Article XX.

ALL *English* Merchants and Traders passing in- to the Provinces of the *Low Countries*, or the Cities and Towns thereof, for the Business of Trade, and also their Servants, Factors and Agents, shall enjoy from henceforward all Privileges, Exemptions, Immunities and Benefits, which they ever have enjoyed at any Time of Old, according to the Force and Tenor of Treaties heretofore made between the Kings of *England* and the Dukes of *Burgundy* and other Governors of the *Low Countries*.

Ancient Privileges of Trade confirmed.

Treaty

Treaty of Peace and Alliance between *Great Britain and Spain* ; concluded at *Madrid*,
November the 15th, 1630.

Article XVI.

*Free Pas-
 sage, Inter-
 course and
 Trade.*

WHAT is said concerning free Commerce granted to the Subjects of the most Serene Kings, the same is likewise to be understood, and in the same Manner, between the Subjects of the most Serene King of *England, Scotland, and Ireland*, and the Subjects of the Provinces of *Flanders, viz.* That they shall shew all Favour to and treat each other in the most friendly Manner, and with all mutual good Offices, in all Places ; and may on both Sides freely, safely and securely arrive at, and enter into the said Kingdoms, Dominions, Lands, Towns, Cities, Shores, Ports and Creeks whatsoever, by Sea, Land, or fresh Water, without any Passport or other Licence general or special, and may sail, import and export, buy and sell all Merchandizes in all such Places ; and abide and traffick there as long as they please, and purchase Provisions and all Things necessary for their Victualling and Voyage at reasonable Prices, and repair their Ships and Vessels, whether they be their own, or hired or borrowed, and freely carry on all kind of Business, and depart from thence with the same Liberty, with all their Goods, Wares and Merchandizes whatsoever, and return into their own or any other Country at
 their

their Pleasure and Discretion, without any Lett or Molestation, paying the Duties and Customs according to the Laws of the several Places respectively.

Article XX.

As to what concerns the ancient Treaties of Inter-
course and Commerce between the Kingdoms of *England, Scotland, and Ireland*, and the Dukes of *Burgundy*, and Princes of the *Netherlands*, which have been interrupted during the late Ruptures, and perhaps violated in many Respects, it is provisionally agreed, that they shall continue in their former Force and Vigour, and be observed in the same manner as they were before the late War between *Philip II. King of Spain*, and *Elizabeth Queen of England*. *Ancient Treaties confirmed.*

The Treaty of Peace and Alliance between the King of *England*, and *Albert Archduke of Austria*, Duke of *Burgundy, Brabant, &c.* concluded in the Year 1604.

Article I.

THERE shall be from this Day forward a good, sincere, true, firm and perfect Amity and Confederacy, and perpetual Peace, which shall be inviolably observed between the most Serene King of *England*, &c. and the most Serene Archdukes of *Austria*, *Perpetual Peace and Amity,*
Y. 2. Dukes

Dukes of *Burgundy*, &c. and their Heirs and Successors whatsoever, and their Kingdoms, Countries, Dominions, Lands, People, Liege-men and Subjects whatsoever, present and to come, of whatsoever Condition, State or Degree, as well by Land as by Sea, and fresh Waters; so that their Vassals and Subjects shall behave in a truly friendly manner, and shew good Affection, and do all good Offices to each other.

Article XX.

*Neither Side
to assist the
Enemies of
the other.*

And as the said King and Archduke solemnly promise never to give any warlike Assistance to the Enemies of each other, so it is likewise provided, that their Subjects or Inhabitants, of whatsoever Nation or Quality, shall not on Pretence of Trade and Commerce, or under any other Colour, assist the Enemies of either Prince in any Manner; nor furnish them with Money, Provisions, Arms, Engines, Guns or Instruments fit for War, or any other warlike Furniture: so that whoever shall act contrary hereunto, shall be liable to the severest Punishments, and be proceeded against as Covenant-breakers and seditious Persons.

The 18th and 22d Articles of this Treaty are the same in Substance and Effect, and almost so verbatim with the 16th and 20th Articles of the Treaty of 1630, above recited.

Treaty

Treaty of League between the Emperor
Charles V. Sovereign of the *Netherlands*,
and the King of *England*, made in 1542.

Article I. is of the same Import with the above-
recited 16th Article of the Treaty of 1630.

Article XIII.

For the common Benefit of the present Peace, 1542.
League and Amity, and that the Subjects of both
Princes may the better carry on and cultivate a mu-
tual Commerce, it is agreed, that as concerning all
Intercourse of Merchandize and mutual Commerce
between them, the Treaty of Commerce dated the
11th of *April*, 1520, shall be and remain in the same
State and Force as is stipulated by the Treaty of the
5th of *August*, 1529.

*Treaty of
Commerce of
1520 confir-
med.*

Treaty of Commerce between the Emperor
Charles V. and the King of *England*;
concluded at *London*, *April* 11, 1520.

Article II.

THAT all and singular the Subjects of the
Kingdoms and Dominions of the said Princes,
their Factors, Agents and Servants, with their Ships,
Goods,

1520.
*Free Passage
and Trade.*

Goods, Wares and Merchandize, may sail and come into all and singular the Lands, Countries, Dominions, Cities, Towns, Camps, Forts, Jurisdictions and Districts of either of the said Princes, by Land, Sea, or fresh Waters, and abide there, and buy, sell, and barter all kind of Merchandize with any other Merchants of any Country whatsoever, and freely and lawfully depart from thence with the same, or other Ships, Goods, Wares and Merchandizes, to any other Kingdoms, Ports or Places whatsoever, at their Discretion, and carry on all manner of Trade together, according to the Form, Force and Effect of the Treaty of Commerce dated the 24th of *February*, 1495, and of the following Articles during this present Provision.

Treaty of Peace and Commerce between the King of *England* and the Archduke of *Austria* Duke of *Burgundy*, *Brabant*, &c. concluded at *London* the 24th of *February*, 1495.

*Perpetual
Peace and
free Trade.*

THE 1st, 10th and 11th Articles contain a general Stipulation of a perpetual and universal Peace and Amity between the contracting Princes, their Dominions and Subjects, as likewise of an unlimited and reciprocal Freedom of Intercourse, Trade and Passage, by Sea and Land, for all their Subjects in their several Dominions respectively, and as to all Goods and Merchandizes; and are the same in Substance

stance and Effect with the 16th Article of the Treaty of 1630, and the 2d Article of the Treaty of 1520, above recited.

Article XIV.

That the Fishers of both Parties (of what Condition soever they be) may freely go and sail every where by Sea, and safely fish without any Impediment, Licence, or Passport; and if it shall happen that any of the Fishers of one Party, either by Accident, Storm, Enemies, or otherwise, be forc'd to enter into any Port or District of the other Party, they shall be peaceably and amicably received, and treated there, (paying all just Duties and Customs;) and may freely depart and return from such Ports and Places, with their Ships and Goods, without any Hindrance or Obstruction whatsoever: Provided however that such Fishers are not guilty of any Cheat or Fraud, or that they do not occasion Damage to others.

*Freedom of
Fishing.*

Article XV.

That no Pirates or others, making War by Sea without the Authority of their Princes, shall be received into any of the Ports or Shores of the foresaid Princes, or of either of them, whether they belong to either of the foresaid Princes, or to any other Nation; nor shall they or any of them be assisted in any of the Kingdoms, Countries, Dominions, or Lands of the foresaid Princes, with Money, Arms, warlike Instruments, Victuals, or any other Thing whatever, in any man-

*Pirates not to
be harbour'd
or assisted.*

ner;

ner; nor shall they be favour'd upon any Pretence whatsoever; on Pain of Restitution and full Satisfaction for all Damages, Expences and Injuries done or to be done by such Pirates and violent Robbers, to be made to the foresaid Subjects, or to any one of them, as well by the Pirates themselves, if taken and able to pay, as by their Harbourers, Favourers and Assistants.

Article XXII.

*Ships freely
to enter and
moor in any
Port.*

That the Seamen, Masters of Ships and Mariners, Subjects of the foresaid Princes, may freely moor and lay up their Ships, whether laden or unladen, or Ships of War, which shall enter into any Ports of either of the foresaid Princes, in the same manner as their own native Subjects may do, provided they have no ways acted or behaved as Pirates.

Article XXIII.

*Goods of Enemies
not to be
imported.*

That the Subjects of either of the foresaid Princes, whether Merchants or Seamen, Masters of Ships or Mariners, shall not bring or cause to be brought by Sea, fraudulently or under any Colour whatsoever, any Goods or Merchandizes of the Enemies of the other of the foresaid Princes; and if they do otherwise, and be call'd to account thereupon by the Subjects of the other Prince, then lawfully engaged in War, they shall be obliged to make a true, plain and just Confession and Declaration, which shall be sufficient for that Time; and the said Persons so calling
to

to account, shall make no further Enquiry into the Matter: But if the Person call'd to account shall afterwards appear to have made a false Answer, then the said Person call'd to account shall be oblig'd to give so much out of his own to the Person who had called him to account, whom he had defrauded by such false Answer, as the Merchandizes of the Enemy by him thus carry'd and conceal'd shall appear to be worth.

T R E A T Y



THE TREATY OF AMSTERDAM, CONCERNING THE UNION OF THE PROVINCES OF THE NETHERLANDS, WITH THE KINGDOM OF SPAIN, AND THE KINGDOM OF PORTUGAL, IN THE YEAR 1713.

TR E A T Y



TREATY

OF

Amity, Commerce, and Navigation,

BETWEEN

Great Britain and Russia ;

Concluded at *Petersbourg*, December the 2d, 1734.

Article I

*Perpetual
Peace and
Amity.*



THE Peace, Friendship, and good Correspondence which happily subsist between their *Russian* and *Britannick* Majesties, shall be confirmed and established by this Treaty, so as from henceforwards there shall be between the Crown of all the *Russias* on one Side, and the Crown of *Great Britain* on the other, as likewise between the States, Countries, Realms, Dominions and

Ter-

Territories, which are under their Obedience, a true, firm, and perfect Peace, Friendship, and good Understanding, which shall endure and be inviolably maintained for ever, as well by Sea as by Land, and on all fresh Waters; and the People, Subjects and Inhabitants on both Sides, of whatsoever Condition or Degree, shall behave with intire good Will towards each other, and give each other all possible Aid and Assistance, without doing or offering the least Wrong or Damage whatsoever.

Article II.

There shall be an entire Freedom of Navigation and Commerce throughout all the Dominions of the two contracting Parties in *Europe*, where Navigation and Commerce are at this Time permitted, or shall be permitted hereafter by the contracting Parties to the Subjects of any other Nation.

Free Navigation and Commerce in Europe.

Article III.

The Subjects of both contracting Parties may enter at all Times into all the Ports, Places or Towns of either of the contracting Parties, with their Ships, Vessels and Carriages, laden or unladen, into which the Subjects of any other Nation are permitted to enter, to trade or abide there; and the Mariners, Passengers and Vessels, whether *Russian* or *English*, even though there should be any Subjects of any other strange Nation among the Crew, shall be received and treated in like manner as the most favoured Nation, and the Mariners and Passengers shall not be

Free Ingress for trading, victualling or refitting.

*Not to be
forced into
Service.*

forced to enter into the Service of either of the contracting Parties, which may have Occasion for their Service ; and the Subjects of both contracting Parties may buy all Kind of Necessaries, which they shall stand in need of, at the current Price ; and repair and refit their Ships, Vessels or Carriages, and furnish themselves with all manner of Provisions for their Subsistence and Voyage, abide and depart at their Pleasure, without Molestation or Impediment ; provided they conform themselves to the Laws and Ordinances of the respective States of the said contracting Powers, where they shall so arrive or continue.

Article XIV.

*Mutual
Commerce
and Traffick
with all
Goods, and in
all Cases not
prohibited.*

The Subjects of *Great Britain* may bring by Sea or by Land into all or any of the Dominions of *Russia*, wherein the Subjects of any other Nation are permitted to trade, all Sorts of Goods and Merchandizes, whereof the Importation and Traffick are not prohibited ; and in like manner the Subjects of *Russia* may bring into all or any of the Dominions of *Great Britain*, wherein the Subjects of any other Nation are allowed to traffick, all Sorts of Merchandizes of the Produce or Manufacture of the Dominions of *Russia*, whereof the Importation and Traffick are not prohibited, and likewise all Merchandizes of the Produce or Manufacture of *Asia* ; provided that it is not actually prohibited by any Law now in Force in *Great Britain* ; and they may buy and export out of the Dominions of *Great Britain*, all manner of Goods and

and Merchandizes, which the Subjects of any other Nation may buy therein and export from thence, and particularly Gold and Silver wrought or unwrought, excepting the Silver coined Money of *Great Britain*.

Article IX.

It shall be permitted to the Subjects of both contracting Parties reciprocally, in all accustomed Places of Export, to load on board their own Ships, Vessels or Carriages, or any other, all Merchandizes bought by them, excepting only such as are prohibited to be exported; and freely to send or carry away the same; provided they have paid the Duties, and such Ships, Vessels or Carriages, have been cleared according to Law.

*Free Export
of all Goods
not prohibi-
ted.*

Article XI.

The Subjects of either Party may freely pass, repass, and trade in all Countries which now are, or hereafter shall be at Enmity with the other of the said Parties, Places actually blocked up or besieged only excepted; provided they do not carry any warlike Stores or Ammunition to the Enemy; as for all other Effects, their Ships, Passengers and Goods shall be free and unmo-
lested.

*Free Trade
for one Party
with an En-
emy of the
other, under
Restrictions.*

Article XII.

Cannons, Mortars, Fire-arms, Pistols, Bombs, Grenadoes, Bullets, Balls, Fuzees, Flints, Matches, Powder, Saltpetre, Sulphur, Cuirasses, Pikes, Swords, Belts, Pouches, Cartouche Boxes, Saddles and Bridles, in
any

*Warlike Am-
munition spe-
cified and
prohibited.*

any Quantity beyond what may be necessary for the Ship's Provision, and may properly appertain to and be judged necessary for every Man of the Ship's Crew, or for each Passenger, shall be deemed Ammunition of War; and if any such be there found, they may seize and confiscate the same according to Law: But neither the Vessels, Passengers, or the rest of the Goods shall be detained for that Reason, or hindred from pursuing their Voyage.

Article XIII.

*One Year
allowed to
Subjects on
both Sides, in
case of a
War.*

In case of a Rupture between the contracting Parties, which God forbid, the Persons, Effects or Vessels of the Subjects of either Party, shall not be detained or confiscated, but there shall be the Space of one Year at least allowed them, wherein they may sell, dispose, carry off, or send away their Effects, and transport their Persons.

Article XIV.

*Men or
Ships not to
be detained or
forced.*

*Deserters to
be given up.*

The Merchants, Mariners, Vessels or Effects of either Party, shall not be arrested or forced into Service without their own Consent, under any Pretence whatsoever; and if any Domestick Servant or Mariner desert his Service or Vessel, he shall be delivered up: But nothing contained in this Article is to be so understood as to tend to the Hindrance or Obstruction of the ordinary Course of Justice on either Side.

Article XXVIII.

Article XXVIII.

The Subjects of both Parties shall be respected and treated in their respective Dominions in like manner as the most favoured Nation, and the Subjects of *Russia* which shall come into *England* in order to learn Arts and Commerce there, shall be protected, favoured and instructed: Likewise if any *Russian* Vessels shall be met with out at Sea by any *English* Vessels, they shall in no wise be hindered or molested by them, provided they comport themselves in the *British* Seas in the accustomed manner; but on the contrary they shall be favoured by them, and have all possible Assistance given them, and that in the very Ports or Havens belonging to the Dominions of *Great Britain*.

Mutual good Offices.

Russians to be protected and favoured in England.

Article XXIX.

Peace, Amity, and good Understanding shall continue for ever between the contracting Parties; and as it is usual to limit Treaties of Commerce for a certain Space of Time, it is agreed between the contracting Parties, that this shall continue for the Space of Fifteen Years, to be computed from the Day of signing this present Treaty; and that before the Expiration of the said Term, they shall come to a further mutual Agreement for renewing and prolonging the same.

Treaty of Peace, Amity and Commerce between *Great Britain* and *Russia* ; concluded at *Westminster*, June 16, 1623.

Article I.

1623.
Perpetual
Amity and
Alliance.

THIS Alliance shall remain sincere, firm and perfect, and be for ever inviolably observed and kept between the King of *Great Britain* and the Emperor and Great Duke of *Russia*, and their Heirs and Successors, Crowns, Kingdoms and People; and their Subjects and People, as well as the renowned Princes themselves, shall love like Brethren, and be as one Nation, wishing the good Honour and Reputation one of another both by Word and Deed.

Article III.

Neither Party
to assist the
Enemy of the
other.

Neither of the said Princes shall aid or assist any Enemy of the other, either present or future, with Ships of War, Ammunition, Victuals, or other Materials or Provisions for War; nor suffer any Soldiers of other Princes to pass through his Kingdoms or Dominions against the other Confederate; but on the contrary, shall endeavour to divert and defeat any Attempt or Purpose of such Enemies, and avoid and oppose all hurtful Practices against his said Confederate.

Article X.

Article X.

All such Privileges and Grants for Freedom of Trade and Commerce, as by Treaties have been given and granted to the *English* Merchants by his Majesty of *Russia* and his noble Progenitors, shall remain and stand in their full Force and Strength; and by virtue of this Alliance, the Subjects of both Princes may freely and peaceably, without any Hindrance or Molestation, both by Land and Sea, and within the fresh Water Rivers of each other's Countries, use all kind of Traffick and Merchandize whatsoever, and may buy up and freely export all manner of Jewels, precious Stones, and all other Things fitting for the Treasury of the said Princes, with the same Freedom and Liberty as if they were Natives; provided that this Freedom of Trade and Commerce be understood, with Regard to the Subjects of *Great Britain*, to extend to all such Merchants only, and none other, as are allowed to trade in the Dominions of *Russia* by the Licence of the King of *Great Britain*, and according to the gracious Letters and Privileges granted to the *English* Merchants by his Majesty of all *Russia*, and by the holy Patriarch of *Moscow* and of all *Russia*, or which shall be hereafter granted or enlarged to them: And with Regard to the Subjects of *Russia*, to all such Merchants, and none other, as shall be allowed to trade into the Dominions of *Great Britain* by the Licence of his Majesty of all *Russia*, and according to

Free Trade
and Com-
merce.

A a

the

the gracious Privileges and Grants of both their renowned Majesties.

Article XVI

*Free Passage
for Ministers
and Messen-
gers.*

The Ambassadors, Messengers, or Posts of both the said Princes, which shall be sent unto the Country of either upon any Princely Affairs, shall freely pass without Lett or Interruption, together with their People, and all Goods whatsoever, according to the genuine Sense of this Treaty.

Article XVII

*Free Passage
for Ministers
and Messen-
gers to other
Countries.*

If either of the said Princes shall have Occasion to send their Ambassadors, Messengers or Posts through the Countries and Dominions of the other, unto and from Germany, Spain, France, Denmark, Sweathland, and Netherland, or unto and from Persia, Turkey, and other Parts of the East, not in open Hostility with either of their Majesties; or if they shall happen by any Casualty by Land or by Water, either in their going or returning, to receive any Damage in either of their Countries, they shall be suffered freely and peaceably to pass with all their Goods and People whatsoever to such Place as their Prince's Pass shall direct them, and with meet Convoy shall be safely conducted both by Land and Water through either of their Dominions, without the least forcible Detaining or Hindrance whatsoever.

Treaty



T R E A T Y

O F

Alliance and Commerce

B E T W E E N

Great Britain and Sweden;

Concluded at *Whitehall*, *October the 21st*, 1661.

Article I.

THAT there be and continue from henceforwards, a good, true, firm and perpetual Peace, Friendship, good Will and Correspondence, between the Kings of *Great Britain and Sweden*, and all and singular their Kingdoms, Countries, Dominions, Provinces, Lands, Islands, Colonies, Cities, Towns, People, Citizens, and all their Subjects and Inhabitants whatsoever, so as both Parties shall

1661.
*Perpetual
Peace and
Amity.*

A a 2

behave

behave towards each other with true Amity and Affection.

Article II.

*Mutual
Friendship
and Aid a-
gainst all E-
nemies.*

The said Confederates, and their Dominions, Subjects, People and Inhabitants, shall take care of and promote each other's Advantage; and shall also certify one another of any Dangers threatened, and Conspiracies and Machinations formed by the Enemies of either, and shall oppose and hinder them, as far as lies in their Power: Nor shall it be lawful for either of the Confederates, by himself, or by any other Persons whomsoever, to negotiate or attempt any Thing to the Hurt or Disadvantage of the other's Lands or Dominions whatsoever, any where, either by Land or Sea; nor shall he by any Means protect any Enemies or Rebels to the Prejudice of the other Confederate, nor receive nor admit into his Dominions any Rebel or Traitor, who shall make any Attempt against the Estate of the other; much less shall he afford them any Advice, Aid or Countenance, or suffer any Advice, Assistance or Favour to be given them by his Subjects, People and Inhabitants.

Article III.

*Free Navi-
gation and
Commerce.*

The said Kings and Kingdoms shall, with all Candor and Diligence, take all possible Care, that the Impediments which have hitherto interrupted the Freedom of Navigation and Commerce, not only between both Nations, but also with other People and Na-

Nations through the Dominions, Countries, Seas and Rivers of both Confederates, be removed; and they shall sincerely endeavour to assert, establish, defend and promote the aforesaid Freedom of Navigation and Commerce on both Sides, against all Disturbers thereof, by the Methods agreed on in this Treaty, or by such as may hereafter be agreed on; and shall not suffer any thing to be done or committed contrary to this Treaty, either by themselves, or by their Subjects and People.

Article IV.

It shall be free for either of the said Confederates, and their Inhabitants and Subjects, to enter by Land or Sea into the Kingdoms, Countries, Provinces, Territories, Islands, Cities, Villages, Towns walled or unwalled, fortified or unfortified, Harbours, Dominions, or Jurisdictions whatsoever of the other, freely and securely, without any Licence or safe Conduct, general or special; and there to pass and repass, to reside therein, or to travel through the same, and in the mean time to buy Provisions and all Necessaries; and they shall be treated with all manner of Civility: It shall be lawful also for both the Confederates and their Subjects, Citizens and Inhabitants, to trade, traffick, and carry on Commerce in all Places where Commerce has been at any Time hitherto used, and in whatsoever Goods and Merchandize they please, provided they are not contraband; and they shall have Liberty to import and export them at Discretion, the due Customs

Customs being always paid, and the Laws and Ordinances of both Kingdoms, whether relating to Merchandize, or to any other Right, always observed: Which Things being presupposed, the People, Subjects and Inhabitants of one Confederate shall have, and hold in the Countries, Lands, Dominions and Kingdoms of the other, such full and ample Privileges, Exemptions, Liberties and Immunities, as any Foreigner whatsoever doth or shall enjoy in the said Dominions and Kingdoms on both Sides.

Article V.

*Ships or
Goods not to
be unduly ar-
rested or de-
tained.*

Neither the Merchants, Captains of Ships, Masters, Mariners, or other Persons whatsoever, nor the Ships, Goods or Merchandize of either of the Confederates, or of his Subjects or Inhabitants, shall in any publick or private Name, by virtue of any general or special Edict, be seized or detained by Arrests, in any of the Countries, Harbours, Roads, Shores or Dominions whatsoever of the other Confederate for the publick Use, military Expeditions, or for any other Cause, much less for the private Use of any one; nor be compelled by any manner of Violence, or be in any wise molested or injured: Provided only that such Arrests as are agreeable to Law and Equity be not prohibited, if they are made according to the ordinary Forms of Law, and not for the Sake of gratifying any one's private Will, and are indispensably necessary for the Administration of Right and Justice.

Article VI.

Article VI.

But if one or more Ships of either of the Confederates, whether Ships of War or private Merchant-ships, shall be drove by Storms, Pirates, Enemies, or other urgent Necessity, into the Ports, Havens, or upon any of the Coasts of the other Confederate, they shall be received courteously, and with all Civility, and enjoy friendly Protection, without being in any Respect hinder'd from the Means of refitting, or from purchasing whatever they want for their Provision, Repairs and Conveniency, at the Market Price: Nor shall they on any account be prohibited to depart in like manner from such Port and Haven when they please, without paying any Duties or Customs, so long as nothing be done or committed contrary to the Statutes and Ordinances of that Place, which such Ships shall so arrive and abide at.

*Ships forced
in to be har-
boured and
assisted.*

Article VII.

For the like Reason, if any one or more Ships, publick or private, of either of the Confederates, or of their Subjects or Inhabitants, run ashore, are cast away, or suffer Shipwreck, or any other Damage, the Sufferers shall be kindly and amicably protected, and have such Assistance in Consideration of a due Premium, that all Remains of such Wreck or other Loss may be preserved and restored to the Owners and Proprietors, provided they, their Attorneys or Procurators, lay Claim to such Ships and Goods within Twelve Months

*Mutual Pro-
tection and
Assistance in
Case of
Wrecks and
other Losses
at Sea.*

Months after the Wreck happened ; saving always the Laws and Customs of both Nations.

Article IX.

*Free Export
of Arms ;
and Ingress
and Egress
for all Ships.*

It shall be lawful for the said Confederates, and the People and Subjects of both, to buy and export out of the respective Countries, Dominions and Kingdoms of either, all manner of Arms and military Equipage, and safely and freely to carry their Ships to any Ports, Havens and Shores of either, there to stay, and thence to depart ; provided they behave modestly, peaceably, and agreeably to the Laws and Customs of each Place, and do not in any Respect hinder the Freedom of Commerce : In like Manner, Ships of War and Guardships shall have free Access to the Ports, Havens or Rivers of the other Confederate ; and it shall be free for them to cast Anchor, and abide there, and to depart from thence without any Injury or Molestation, provided the following Conditions are observed.

*Ships of War
to enter into
Port on Con-
ditions.*

*Not to exceed
five or six
Ships.*

N^o 1. That the Squadron shall not exceed the Number of five or six Ships, which shall be allowed to come into the Port of the other Confederate without any previous Notice.

*To exhibit
Letters of
Safe Conduct.*

N^o 2. That the Commander of such Squadron and Ships shall, without Delay, exhibit his Letters of safe Conduct to the Governor or Magistrate of the Castle, Fort, City or Province, where he shall so arrive, and give Notice of the Reasons of his coming, and for what

what End, and how long he designs to stay in that Port or Haven.

N^o 3. That such Ships shall not approach or abide nearer to the Forts or Castles than is convenient.

Not to come too near the Forts.

N^o 4. That the Mariners, Ships Companies and Soldiers, shall not go ashore in Bodies above Forty at a Time, nor in any Number that may give Suspicion.

Not more than 40 to go ashore together.

N^o 5. That while they are there, they shall not do any Damage to any Person, not even to their Enemies; and above all, shall not stop or obstruct the Passage of any Merchant-ship whatsoever into or out of the Harbour.

Not to do any Hurt or Hindrance to any.

N^o 6. That they shall not go out from thence like as out of their own Harbour, and return again in order to annoy the Navigation of any Nation whatsoever.

Not to go in and out, as in their own Ports.

N^o 7. That they shall in all Respects live and behave modestly, and conformably to the Laws and Customs of each Place, and have special Regard to the reciprocal Friendship between the Confederates: But if either of the Confederates shall think it advantageous or necessary to enter the Ports of the other Confederate with a greater Number of Ships, and to enjoy the Conveniencies thereof, he shall signify the same to his Confederate two Months before hand; during which Time they shall agree upon proper Regulations for admitting the same; but if the Ships of either are drove into the Ports of the other, for avoiding Tem-

A greater Number of Ships not to come in without special Leave.

pests or Enemies; in such case, the Reason of their coming shall be notified to the Governor or chief Magistrate of the Place; and their Abode there must not be longer than the Time allowed by the Governor or chief Magistrate; a Regard being always had to the Laws and Conditions in this Article before comprized.

Article X.

*Free Passage
and Com-
merce.*

It shall be lawful for any of the Subjects and Inhabitants of *Sweden* to travel in *England*, and all the Dominions thereof, and to pass through the same by Land or Sea at Pleasure, to any other Nations whatsoever, and to renew Commerce with them, and freely to traffick in all Kinds of Merchandize, and the same to carry thither and export from thence: And the Subjects of the King of *Great Britain* shall enjoy the same Liberties in the Kingdoms, Dominions and Territories of the King of *Sweden*; on Condition that the Laws, Ordinances and peculiar Rights of each Nation relating to Commerce and Merchandize be observed on both Sides.

Article XI.

Although the foregoing Articles of this Treaty, and the Laws of Friendship do forbid, that either of the Confederates shall furnish any Aid or Supplies to the Enemies of the other, yet it is by no Means to be understood that either Confederate, with his Subjects and Inha-

Inhabitants, who is not a Party in a War, shall be restrained the Liberty of Trade and Navigation with the Enemies of the other Confederate, who is involved in such War; provided only that no Goods called contraband, and especially Money, Provisions, Arms, Bombs with their Fuzes and other Appurtenances, Fire-balls, Gunpowder, Matches, Cannon-ball, Spears, Swords, Lances, Pikes, Halberts, Guns, Mortars, Petards, Grenadoes, Musket-rests, Bandaliers, Saltpetre, Muskets, Musket-bullets, Helmets, Head-pieces, Breast-plates, Coats of Mails commonly called Courasses, and the like kind of Arms; Soldiers, Horses with their Furniture, nor Pistols, Belts, or any other Instruments of War; nor Ships of War and Guard-ships, be carried to the Enemies of the other Confederate, on the Penalty of being made Prize without Hopes of Redemption, if they are seized by the other Confederate: Nor shall either Confederate permit that the Rebels or Enemies of the other be assisted by any of his Subjects, or that any Ships be sold or lent to, or in any manner made use of by the Enemies or Rebels of the other to his Disadvantage or Detriment: But it shall be lawful for either of the Confederates, and his People or Subjects, to trade with the Enemies of the other, and to carry them any Merchandize whatsoever, not above excepted, without any Impediment; provided they are not carried to those Ports or Places which are besieged by the other, in which case they shall have free Leave either to sell their Goods to the Besiegers, or to repair with them to any other Port which is not besieged.

*Free Trade
for one Party
with an En-
emy of the
other: con-
traband
Goods excep-
ted.*

Article XII.

Either Party carrying on Trade with an Enemy, to have Passports and Certificates.

But least such Freedom of Navigation and Passage of the one Confederate might be of Detriment to the other, while engaged in War by Sea or Land with other Nations, by concealing and conveying the Goods and Merchandizes of the Enemies of the Confederate so engaged in War, under the Name of a Friend and Ally; for the avoiding of all Suspicion and Fraud of such Sort, it is agreed, that all Ships, Carriages, Wares and Men belonging to the other Confederate, shall be furnished in their Journeys and Voyages with safe Conducts commonly called Passports and Certificates, such as are underwritten *verbatim*, sign'd and subscrib'd by the chief Magistrate of that Province and City, or by the chief Commissioners of the Customs and Duties, and specifying the true Names of the Ships, Carriages, Goods, and Masters of the Vessels, as also the exact Dates, without any Fraud or Collusion, together with such other Descriptions of that Sort, as are expressed in the following Form of a Safe-conduct and Certificate. Wherefore if any Person shall affirm upon the Oath by which he is bound to his King, State or City, that he has given in true Accounts, and be afterwards convicted on sufficient Proof of any wilful Fraud therein, he shall be severely punished, and incur the Penalties of Perjury.

Latin

S W E D E N.

189

Latin Form of the Passport.

English Form of the Passport.

N O S N. N. Gubernator aut supremus Magistratus aut Teloneorum & Custumarum Commissarii Civitatis vel Provinciae N. natum testatumque facimus, quod die mensis anni personaliter coram nobis comparuerint in civitate aut oppido N. ditionis sacrae Regiae Majestatis Sueciae N. N. N. cives & habitantes in N. ac subditi sacrae Regiae Majestatis Sueciae atque sub fide illius juramenti, quo S. R. M. Sueciae Domino nostro clementissimo et civitati nostrae attinentur et obstricti sunt, nobis declaraverint, Quod Navis aut Navigium N. dictum Lastarum aut Tonnarum capax, pertineat ad Portum, Civitatem aut Oppidum N. ditionis N. quodque dicta navis ejus

W E N. N. Governor or chief Magistrate, or the Commissioners of the Duties and Customs of the City or Province of N. (the Title or Office of the respective Government of that Place being added) do make known and certify, that on the Day of the Month of in the Year of N. N. N. Citizens and Inhabitants of N. and Subjects of his Sacred Royal Majesty of Sweden, personally appeared before us in the City or Town of N. in the Dominions of his Sacred Royal Majesty of Sweden, and declared to us upon the Oath, by which they are bound to our most gracious Sovereign, his Sacred Royal Majesty of Sweden, and to our City, that the Ship

aut subditorum S. R. M. Sueciæ juxta titula propria sit, jam vero de Portu N. iter vel itinera directe destinasse ad N. sequentibus onustam mercibus

Iidemq; asseveraverint sub juramento prædicto, tantum N. ex dictis bonis mercibusque ad subditos S. R. M. Sueciæ, vel tantum N. ad N. N. N. (cujuscunque nationis possessores fuerint exprimatur) pertinere, quodque N. N. N. sub fide dicti juramenti affirmaverint, dicta bona superius specificata, & non alia esse imposita aut imponenda in prænominatam navim prædicto itinere, et quod nulla pars eorum bonorum ad alium quenguam pertineat, quam hosce supradictos; neque in illa sub quocunque fictitia nomine alia bona colorata aut celata sint, sed vere ac realiter prænominatas merces in usum dictorum Proprietariorum impositas esse, et non alio-

Ship or Vessel called N. of about Lasts or Tuns, belongs to the Port, City or Town of N. in the Dominions of N. and that the said Ship does rightfully belong to him or other Subjects of his Sacred Royal Majesty of Sweden; that she is bound directly from the Port of N. to the Port of N. laden with the following Merchandize, viz. [here shall be specified the Goods, with their Quantity and Quality, for Example, about so many Chests or Bales, about so many Hogsheads, &c. according to the Quantity and Condition of the Goods] and likewise affirmed on the Oath aforesaid, that so much only of the said Goods and Merchandize belong to the Subjects of his Sacred Royal Majesty of Sweden, or so much of such Goods belong to N. N. N. [specifying what Nation the

Pro-

rum : Quodq; dicta navis
 navarchus nominatus N.
 civis sit civitatis N. Idcir-
 co cum post exactam exa-
 minationem nobis supradic-
 tis sufficienter constet, dic-
 tam navem aut navigium
 bonaque imposita libera esse,
 ac vere et realiter pertine-
 re ad subditos R. M. Sue-
 ciz, vel aliarum nationum
 incolas supradictos ; ab
 omnibus proinde ac singulis
 Terrarum, Mariarumque,
 Potestatibus, Regibus, Prin-
 cipibus, Rebus publicis, ac
 Liberis Civitatibus, necnon
 Bellorum Ducibus, Thalassi-
 archis, Generalibus Of-
 ficialibus, Pontunumq; Prae-
 fectis, aliisque omnibus,
 quibus custodia aliqua por-
 tus aut maris commissa est,
 quibuscuq; navim hanc
 navigando obviam venire,
 quorumcunque in classes
 foras incidere et transire,
 aut in portibus morari
 contigerit, humilissime ac of-
 ficiose requirimus ut ratio-
 ne Foederum et Amicitiae,

Proprietors are of] and
 that they declar'd upon
 their said Oath, that the
 said Goods above specify'd
 and no others, are put on
 board, or are to be put on
 board the above-named
 Ship for the said Voyage,
 and that no Part of those
 Goods belong to any other
 Person whatsoever but
 those above-mentioned ;
 and that no Goods are dis-
 guised or concealed there-
 in under any fictitious
 Name whatsoever, but that
 the Wares above-mention-
 ed are truly and really
 put on board for the Use
 of the said Owners, and no
 others ; and that the Cap-
 tain of the said Ship na-
 med N. is a Citizen of the
 City of N. Therefore since
 it fully appears to us [the
 Governor or chief Magi-
 strate, or Commissioners
 of the Duties and Customs
 of the City aforesaid] after
 strict Examination, that
 the said Ship or Vessel,
 and

que respectivè unicuique aut superioribus cujuscunq; est ac cum S. R. M. Sueciæ Rege ac Domino nostro clementissimo intercedit, dictum navarchum cum navi N. et personis, rebus ac mercimoniis ad eandem spectantibus, non modo sine impedimento ac molestiis iter suum libere proseguere permittant, sed etiam si ex dicto portu alio quovis tendere commodum duxerit, ei tanquam S. R. M. Sueciæ subdito cum navi sua omnia humanitatis officia exhibeant eadem vicissim a S. R. M. Sueciæ omnibusq; ejus Ministris et Subditis in pari vel alio casu expecturi.

In cujus rei fidem præsentibus manu subscriptas Civitatis nostræ sigillo muniri curavimus. Dabantur, &c.

and the Goods on board the same are free, and do truly and really belong to the Subjects of his Sacred Royal Majesty of Sweden, or to the Inhabitants of other Nations as aforesaid, We do most humbly and earnestly require, of all and singular Powers by Land and Sea, Kings, Princes, Republicks, and Free Cities, also of all Generals, Admirals, Commanders, Officers and Governors of Ports, and all others guarding any Harbour or Sea, which may happen to meet this Ship in her Voyage, or if she chance to fall in among or pass through their Squadrons, or to stay in their Harbours, that, for the Sake of the Alliance and Friendship which subsist respectively between them, or their Superiors and his Sacred Royal Majesty our most gracious Sovereign the

the King of *Sweden*, they will not only permit the said Captain with the said Ship N. and the Men, Goods and Merchandize belonging to the same to prosecute his Voyage freely, without Lett or Molestation, but also if he think fit to depart out of the said Harbour elsewhere, that they will shew all kind Offices to him and his Ship, as a Subject of his Sacred Royal Majesty of *Sweden*, as they shall in like manner experience the same from his Sacred Royal Majesty of *Sweden*, and from all his Ministers and Subjects in the like or any other Case.

In Witness whereof we have taken Care that the said Presents signed by our own Hands be sealed with the Seal of our City.

Given, &c.

Cic

*All Ships to
pass free on
producing
such Pass-
port.*

*Not to be
searched, un-
less wanting
Passports, or
on just Sus-
picion.*

*Enemies
Goods only to
be confiscated,
wherever
found.*

Therefore when the Goods, Ships, or Men of either Confederate, or his Subjects and Inhabitants, shall meet in the open Sea, or in any Ports, Havens, Countries or Places whatsoever, with any Ships of War or Privateers, or any Subjects and Inhabitants of the other Confederate, after producing their Letters of Safe-conduct and Certificates aforesaid, Nothing farther shall be demanded of them, nor any Enquiry whatsoever made with respect to the Goods, Ships or Men, much less shall they be injured, damaged or molested, but they shall be suffered freely to prosecute their Voyage and Purpose. But in case that the said solemn and stated Form of a Certificate be not produced, or there be any other just and strong Cause of Suspicion, why a Ship ought to be searched; which shall only be deemed justifiable in such Case, and not otherwise; if the Goods of an Enemy are then found in such Ship of the Confederate, that Part only which belongs to the Enemy shall be made Prize, and what belongs to the Confederate shall be immediately restored: The same Rule shall likewise be observed, if the Goods of the other Confederate are found on board a Ship of an Enemy: If any thing be done by either Party contrary to the genuine Sense of this Article, both Confederates shall take care, that the severest Punishments, due for the most heinous Crimes, be inflicted on such of their Subjects and Inhabitants as shall offend herein, for their Contempt and Transgression of the Royal Commands; and that full and immediate Satisfaction be made to the injured Party for all Damage and Expences (of which the most summary

mary Proof shall be admitted) by the other Confederate, or his Subjects and Inhabitants, without any intricate Niceties of Law.

Article XIII.

Neither of the Confederates shall suffer the Ships, Vessels, Goods or Merchandize of the other, or of his People or Subjects taken at Sea or elsewhere by Enemies or Rebels to be brought into his Ports or Dominions, but shall publickly forbid any thing of that kind to be done; and if any Ships, Vessels, Goods or Merchandize of either, or of his People or Subjects, taken at Sea or elsewhere, shall be carried into the Ports or Countries of the other by any Enemy or Rebel of the Confederates, or of either of them, such Confederate shall not suffer the same or any Part thereof to be sold in that Port, or any other Place in his Dominion; but shall take care that the Master of the Ship or Vessel so taken, as also the Mariners and Passengers, shall, as soon as they arrive, be immediately set at Liberty, together with as many of the Prisoners, being Subjects of either Kingdom, as shall be brought thither; nor shall he permit the said Ship or Vessel to stay in that Harbour, but shall oblige her, with her Goods, Merchandize and Lading, immediately to leave the Port; Provided nevertheless, that nothing in this Article be prejudicial to the Alliances formerly enter'd into by either of the Confederates with other Nations; but when they do not interfere, the above Article shall remain in full Force.

Neither Party to harbour the Enemies of the other, or their Captures.

Article XIV.

*This Peace
not to be dis-
solved by pri-
vate Injuries.*

If it shall happen hereafter, while this Friendship and Alliance subsists, that any of the People and Subjects of either of the Confederates shall do or endeavour any thing contrary to this Treaty, or any Part thereof, by Land, Sea, or in any Waters, this Friendship, Treaty and Alliance between the said Confederates, shall not on that Account be interrupted or dissolved, but shall nevertheless continue and remain entire; and those particular Persons only shall suffer Punishment, who shall violate this Treaty; and they who shall receive any Injury, shall have Right and Justice done, and Satisfaction made to them for all their Loss and Injury sustained within Twelve Months after the Demand of such Restitution: But in case such Delinquents and Persons guilty of such Violence, shall refuse to appear and submit to Justice, or to make Satisfaction within the Term aforesaid, whoever they are, they shall be renounc'd as Enemies of both States, and their Substance, Goods and Possessions, what and how great soever, shall be confiscated and sold, towards making full and just Satisfaction for the Injuries by them committed; and the Offenders themselves, when they come into the Jurisdiction of either State, shall moreover suffer condign Punishment according to the Nature of the Crime.

*Restitution to
be made to
Subjects for
all Losses;
and Offen-
ders to be
punished.*

Article XV.

Article XV.

The present Treaty and Confederacy shall derogate nothing from any Pre-eminence, Right and Dominion whatsoever of either of the Confederates, in any of their Seas, Streights and Waters whatsoever, but they shall have and hold the same, in as ample manner as they have hitherto enjoyed them, and as to them of Right appertains.

*All former
Rights at
Sea saved to
both Parties.*

Article XVI.

Whereas it is the principal End of this Treaty, that such a Freedom of Navigation and Commerce, as is stipulated by the foregoing Articles, may be and remain on both sides, to both the Confederates, their Subjects and Inhabitants, in the *Baltick*, the *Sound*, the *Northern*, *Western*, *British* and *Mediterranean* Seas, and the *Channel*, and all the other Seas of *Europe*; It is agreed, that both sides shall sincerely contribute their joint Advice, Aid and Assistance, that the said mutual Freedom of Navigation and Commerce may be established and promoted in all the said Seas and Streights, and (if there be Occasion) that it be defended against all Disturbers who shall offer to interrupt, prohibit, hinder or constrain it for their own Pleasure, and to the Detriment of the Confederates: And both Confederates shall in the most courteous manner shew their good Will and Readiness for promoting the Advantage, and removing any Inconveniencies of the other Confederate: Saving nevertheless those

*Freedom of
Navigation
and Com-
merce to be
mutually sup-
ported in all
Places.*

those Treaties heretofore entred into by both Nations, with other Kingdoms, Republicks and States, which shall subsist in full Force ; but hereafter neither of the Confederates shall by any means enter into any Treaty, or make any Compact with other Foreign Nations or People whatsoever, to the Prejudice of the present Treaty in any Respect, without the previous Knowledge and Consent of the other Confederate ; and if any thing be otherwise stipulated hereafter with any other, it shall be reckoned null and void, and shall entirely give Place to what is mutually agreed to by this present Treaty.

Treaty between *Great Britain* and *Sweden* ; concluded at *London* in the Year 1656, whereby the Treaty of *Upsal* of 1654, is confirmed and explained.

1656. **T**HE 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th Articles of this Treaty are comprehended in the 9th, 11th, 12th, and 13th Articles of the above recited Treaty of 1661.

Article X.

Swedes to
have Liberty
of Fishing on
the British
Coasts.

It shall be free for the Subjects of the King of *Sweden* to fish and catch Herrings and other Fish throughout the Seas and Coasts belonging to the Dominion of *Great Britain*, so as they do not exceed the Number

ber of One thousand Vessels employed in such Fishery ; nor shall they be any ways hindred or disturbed in such their Fishing ; nor shall any Charges or Duties be exacted from them on Pretence or Account of such their Fishing, by any publick Guard-ships of *Great Britain*, or their Privateers acting under Commissions or Letters of Marque, or by any Fishing Vessels on the Northern Coasts of *Britain* ; but on the contrary, they shall be treated in the most courteous and friendly manner, and even be permitted to dry their Nets on the Shores, and to furnish themselves with all necessary Provisions at reasonable Rates from the Inhabitants.

Treaty of Peace between *Great Britain* and *Sweden* ; concluded at *Upsal*, April the 5th, 1654.

THE 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th Articles of this Treaty, are comprehended in, and are almost *verbatim* the same with the following Articles of the above recited Treaty of 1661, *viz.* the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th, and 16th Articles.

Articles

Articles and Clauses of several Treaties made between Great Britain and Sweden, concerning the Continuance, Revival, or Confirmation of former Treaties.

Treaty of Alliance between *Great Britain and Sweden* ; concluded at *Stockholm*, *January 21, 1720.*

1720.

THIS Treaty refers to two former Treaties made between the said two Crowns in the Years 1700, and 1665, as its Basis and Foundation, and confirms the said two Treaties, and amongst others, contains the following Supulations.

Article I.

For a mutual Friendship and good Correspondence in all their Dominions by Sea and by Land.

Article XII.

For a reciprocal and unlimited Freedom of Navigation and Commerce in *Europe*.

Article XIV.

For a reciprocal Restraint as to harbouring, the Ships of an Enemy of the other, or assisting or supplying such Enemy in any Respect.

Article XV.

Article XV.

For a Salvo to the special Regalities, Rights and Dominion of the Crown of *Sweden* in the *Baltick*, and of the Crown of *Great Britain* in the *British* Seas.

Article XVIII.

For a Freedom of Trade to either Party with an Enemy of the other Ally, but with an Exception as to contraband Goods.

But by the 20th Article, this Treaty is to continue in Force for the Term of Eighteen Years only, so that unless it has been continued or revived by a subsequent Treaty, this Treaty of 1720, is at present expired and determined.

Treaty of Alliance between *Great Britain* and *Sweden*; concluded at the *Hague*, Jan. 13, 1700.

THIS Treaty confirms all former Treaties and Alliances between the two Crowns for their several Terms of Duration; but by the 18th Article it was to have Continuance only for Eighteen Years, so that it is now expired with that of 1720.

D d

Treaty

Treaty of Alliance and Commerce between
Great Britain and Sweden; concluded at
Westminster, Sept. 30, 1674.

THIS Treaty refers to a Treaty of Alliance and Commerce made between the two Crowns on the 1st of *March, 1664-5*, to continue in Force for ten Years, with an Article therein for the further Continuance and Prolongation of the same by a subsequent Treaty, if the contracting Powers should think fit; wherefore the said Treaty of 1664-5, is by this Treaty continued for the further Term of two Years, from and after the Expiration of the first Term of ten Years: But it does not appear that the said Treaty has been further continued or revived by any subsequent Treaty, until it was confirmed by the Treaty of 1720, which last being made for Eighteen Years only, and the said Term since expired, both Treaties must be determin'd together.

There is another Treaty set forth in the Books, entitled,
 A Treaty of Commerce between *Great Britain and Sweden*; made at *Stockholm, Feb. 16, 1666.*

BUT this appears to be no more, than an Extract made *ex parte* by *Charles XI.* King of *Sweden* of several Marine Articles out of the two Treaties of 1664-5, and 1661, between him and *Great Britain*, together with his Edict for the due Observance of the same by his own Subjects.

Provisional



Provisonal T R E A T Y
OF
Navigation and Commerce

B E T W E E N

Great Britain and Denmark ;

Concluded at *Copenhagen*, June the 20th, 1691.

Article IV.



IF any *Danish* Vessels shall happen to meet with any *English* Ships of War or Privateers, either upon the Coast or in the open Sea, in such Case the 20th Article of the Marine Treaty concluded at *Nimeguen* in 1679, between the Crown of *Sweden* and the *States General* shall be observed between them, and they shall regulate themselves in all Points agreeably thereto.

D d 2

The

The 20th Article of the Marine Treaty of 1679, between *Sweden* and the *States-General*, referred to in the above-recited Treaty of 1691.

Ships of War only to send their Boat on board Merchant-ships, to inspect their Passports and Certificates.

If any *Swedish* Ships shall, either upon the Coasts or in the open Sea, meet with any Ships of War or Privateers belonging to the *States General*, or their Subjects; in such case the said Ships of War shall, for the avoiding of all Inconvenience, keep without Cannon-shot, and send their Boat to such Ship belonging to *Swedish* Subjects and Inhabitants, and board her with two or three Men only, to whom the Master or Owner of such *Swedish* Ship shall shew his Passport, as likewise his Sea Letters, the one to certify concerning the Lading, and the other of the Place of Habitation in the *Swedish* Dominions, as likewise the Name of the Master or Owner, and also of the Ship; whereby it may be known whether there be any contraband Goods on board, and the Quality of the Ship and of the Master or Owner may sufficiently appear: To which Passports and Sea Letters entire Faith and Credit shall be given.

Treaty

Treaty of Alliance and Commerce between
Great Britain and Denmark; concluded
at Westminster, Nov. 29, 1669.

Article I.

THERE shall be from henceforward a true, sincere and perfect Amity, Peace and Alliance between both the most serene Kings, their Heirs and Successors, and likewise between their Kingdoms, States, Provinces, Dominions, Countries, Islands, Cities, Subjects, Vassals, of whatsoever Condition, Dignity or Degree, by Land and by Sea, in Rivers and fresh Waters, and in all Places as well within Europe as without; so that the one shall no ways hurt, injure or incommode the Kingdoms, Countries, Provinces and Dominions, People, or Subjects of the other, nor as far as in them lies suffer them to be injur'd by any other; but they shall rather shew true Friendship and Affection towards each other, and upon all Occasions promote the Welfare and Utility of each other, and of their Subjects mutually, as they would their own, and to the utmost of their Power, by Deeds and by Counsel, prevent and avert all Injuries and Wrongs whatever.

*Perpetual
Peace and
Amity in all
Places.*

Article V.

It shall be free for the Subjects of both Kings to go to the Kingdoms, Provinces, Marts, Ports and Rivers of

*Free Inter-
course and
Commerce.*

of

of the other, with their Merchandizes, by Land and by Sea, in Time of Peace, without any Licence or Passport, general or special ; and there to abide and traffick, so as they pay the usual Customs: Saving always the Sovereignty and Right of both Kings in their own Kingdoms, Provinces, Countries and Territories respectively.

This Stipulation for a general Liberty of Navigation and Commerce, is restrained by an Exception in the next Article, as to such Danish Ports as had been prohibited by former Treaties for English Subjects to enter into or trade in ; and as to the British Colonies, which are prohibited to the Danish Subjects ; without special Licence from the Sovereigns of such Ports and Colonies respectively.

Article X.

The Subjects of both Crowns, carrying on their Trade by Sea, and sailing near the Coasts of either Kingdom, shall not be obliged to enter into any Port whatsoever out of their direct Course, but shall be at Liberty to pursue their intended Voyage, without being any ways hindred or detained ; and when forced into Port by Stress of Weather, and there lying at Anchor, they shall not be compelled to unliver, barter or sell their Goods, but it shall be lawful for them to dispose of the same at their Pleasure, and do whatever else they shall judge most conducive to their Affairs ;

*Trading
Ships not to
be forced out
of their
Course, or to
unliver their
Cargo.*

pro-

provided nothing be done whereby either Prince may be defrauded or prejudiced in his Rights and Customs.

Article XVI.

It shall be lawful for either Confederate, his People or Subjects, to carry on Trade with the Enemies of the other, and to carry and supply them with all manner of Goods (contraband Goods only excepted) without any Molestation, unless it be in Ports and Places actually besieged by the other Ally; in which case they shall be at Liberty either to dispose of their Goods to the Besiegers, or to convey them to some other Port or Place which is not besieged.

Either Party may trade with an Enemy of the other, in all Goods except contraband.

Article XX.

But least this Liberty of Navigation and Passage for one Ally, his Subjects and Inhabitants, might, during a War which the other may be engaged in by Sea or by Land with any other State, be of Prejudice to such other Ally; and the Goods and Merchandize belonging to the Enemy be fraudulently concealed under the colourable Pretence of their being in Amity together; wherefore in order to prevent all Frauds of that Sort, and to remove all Suspicion, it is thought proper, that the Ships, Merchandizes and Ship's Crew belonging to the other Ally, be furnished upon their Voyages with Passports and Certificates according to the Form and Tenor following, viz.

All Ships to carry Passports and Certificates.

Form

Form of the Danish Passport and Certificate.

Christian Cinquieme,
par la Grace de
Dieu, Roi de Dan-
nemarc et de Nor-
wege, &c.

Christian the Fifth,
by the Grace of
God, King of Den-
mark and Nor-
way, &c.

SOIT notoire à tous
& chacun qui nos
présentes Lettres de Pas-
seport verront, que
notre Sujet et Citoyen de
notre Cité de nous
a humblement représenté
que le Navire nommé
du Port de Tonneaux
lui appartient et
à quelques autres de nos
Sujets, & qu'ils en sont les
seuls Propriétaires, &
qu'il est de présent chargé
de Denrées qui sont conte-
nuës en un Billet des Offi-
ciers de nos Douanes, que
le Navire a à bord; &
qu'il appartient à nos Su-

BE it known to all
and singular Persons
who shall see these our
Letters of Passport, that
our Subject and Ci-
tizen of our City of
hath humbly represented
to us, that the Ship called
the of the Port of
of the Burthen of
Tons, doth appertain to
him and certain other of
our Subjects, and that they
are the sole Proprietors of
the same, and that the
said Ship is laden with
certain Goods, a Particu-
lar whereof is contained
in a Cocket, which has
been

jets ou à d'autres interef-
 sex, qui sont en neutralité :
 & est prêt à partir du
 Port de ~~pour aller~~
 en tel autre lieu au lieux,
 ou il pourra commodement
 trafiquer avec les dites
 Merchandises, qui ne sont
 pas deffendues, ni appar-
 tenants à l'une ou l'autre
 des Parties en Guerre, ou
 bien trouver son Fret ; ce
 que nostre dit Sujet ayant
 attesté par escrit signé de
 son Seing, & affirmé par
 Serment être veritable sous
 peine de Confiscation des-
 dites Denrées, nous avons
 jugé à propos de luy accor-
 der nos presentes Lettres
 des Passeport ; & partant
 nous prions & requerons
 tous Gouverneurs de Pays
 et Commandans sur Mer,
 Roys, Princes, Republiques
 & Villes libres, & parti-
 culierement les Parties qui
 sont presentement en guerre
 & leur Commandans, Ad-
 miraux, Generaux, Offi-
 ciers, Maitres de Ports,

been made out by the Of-
 ficers of our Customs, and
 is now on board the said
 Ship ; and that the same
 belongs to our Subjects, or
 others having an Interest
 therein ; who are the Sub-
 jects of neutral Powers ;
 and that she is ready to
 depart from the Port of
 in order to proceed
 to some other Place or
 Places, where she may
 commodiously traffick
 with the said Goods, which
 are not contraband, nor
 appertaining to either of
 the Parties now engaged
 in War ; or in order fair-
 ly to earn her Freight ;
 all which having been at-
 tested by our said Subject
 by a Writing duly signed
 by him, and affirmed by
 virtue of his Oath to be
 true, upon Pain of Con-
 fiscation of the said Goods,
 We have thought proper
 to grant him these our
 Letters of Passport, and
 therefore we desire and
 E e request

Commandans de Navires, Capitaines, Fretteurs, & tous autres qui ont quelque Jurisdiction par Mer, ou la Garde d'aucun Porte, qu'il luy arrivera de rencontrer ou parmi la Flotte, ou Navires desquels il luy arrivera de tomber ou demeurer dans leurs Ports, qu'en vertu de l'Alliance & Amitie que nous avons avec aucun Roy ou Estat, ils souffrent le dit Maitre avec le navire Personnes, Biens & toutes les Merchandises qui sont sur son bord, poursuivre son Voyage vers quelque Lieu que ce soit non seulement avec Liberté & sans aucune molestation, detention ou empêchement, mais encore qu'ils luy rendent tous Offices de Civilité, comme à nostre Sujet s'il y a occasion, ce que nous & les nôtres serons prêts à reconnoître en pareille ou autre Occasion. Donné le jour de de l'année

request all Governors of Countries and Commanders at Sea, all Kings, Princes, States, and Free Towns, and particularly the Parties now engaged in War, and their Commanders, Admirals, Generals, Officers, Governors of Ports, Commanders of Ships, Captains, Owners, and all others having any Command at Sea, or the Guard of any Port, whom the said Ship shall happen to meet with, or to fall in with any of their Fleets or Ships at Sea, or to arrive at any of their Ports; that in virtue of the Alliance and Amity which subsist between us and the King or State, they not only suffer the said Master with the Ship Men, Goods, and all Merchandizes which are on board her, to pursue his Voyage towards any Place whatsoever with full Liberty, without being any ways

Nous le President, Con-
suls & Senateurs de la
Ville de attestons &
certifions que N. N. le
jour de de l'année
est venu & comparu en
personne devant nous
N. N. Citoyen & Ha-
bitant de la Cité ou Ville
de & sous le serment
qu'il est obligé envers le
Roi nostre Souverain Seig-
neur, nous a déclaré, que
le navire ou vaisseau nom-
mé du Port de
Tonneaux appartient au
Port, Cité ou Ville de
en la Province du &
que le dit navire luy ap-
partient justement & est de
présent prêt à partir di-
rectement du Port de
chargé des Denrées men-
tionnées au Billet qu'il a
reçu des Officiers des Dou-
anes, & qu'il a affirmé
par le serment susdit, que
le Vaisseau cy dessus nommé
avec les Denrées et Mer-
chandises dont il est chargé;

ways molested, hindered
or detained, but that they
likewise shew him all kind
Offices of Civility, as unto
our Subject, if any Occa-
sion should offer; which
we and our Subjects shall
be ready to acknowledge
on the like or any other
Occasion. Given this
Day of in the Year

We the President, Con-
suls and Senators of the
Town of do attest and
certify, that N. N. Citi-
zen and Inhabitant of the
City or Town of on
the Day of in
the Year came and
appeared personally be-
fore us, and declared to
us by virtue of the Oath
by which he is bound to
our Sovereign Lord the
King, that the Ship or
Vessel named of the
Port of of the Burthen
of Tons, belongs to
the Port, City or Town of

*appartient seulement aux
Sujets de sa Majesté, et ne
porte point de Merchan-
dises deffendues, qui appar-
tiennent à l'une ou à l'au-
tre des Parties qui sont à
present en Guerre.*

*En temoignage de quoy
nous avons fait signer le
present Certificat par le
Sindic de nostre Ville, &
y avons fait apposer nostre
Sceau. Donne, &c.*

in the Province of
and that the said Ship does
really and truly appertain
to him, and is now ready
to depart directly from
the Port of laden with
the Goods specified in the
Cocket which he hath re-
ceived from the Officers
of the Customs, and that
he hath affirmed upon his
said Oath, that the above-
mentioned Ship, together
with the Goods and Mer-
chandizes with which she
is laden, belongs to his
said Majesty's Subjects on-
ly, and that she does
not carry any prohibited
Goods appertaining to
either of the Parties now
engaged in War.

In Witness whereof, we
have caused the present
Certificate to be signed by
the Syndick of our Town,
and have thereunto put
our Seal. Given, &c.

The

The original Passport should be in Latin, as the Treaty was made originally in that Language; but the Form of the Passport is no where published with the Latin Treaty.

Whenever therefore any Merchandizes, Goods, Ships and Men of either Confederate, his Subjects or Inhabitants shall be met with in the open Sea, Streights, Ports, Roads, Lands, or in any Places whatsoever, by any publick Ships of War or Privateers, or by the Men, Subjects or Inhabitants of the other Confederate, upon exhibiting the said Letters of Passport only, nothing further shall be required of them, nor shall any further Search or Enquiry be made in relation to the Goods, Ships or Men; much less shall they be any ways injured or molested, but they shall be most freely dismissed in order to pursue their intended Course and Voyage: But in case this solemn and stated Form of the Passport and Certificate be not exhibited, or there appear other just and strong Cause of Suspicion, then such Ship ought to be visited; which however is to be understood to be allowed of in such Case only and not otherwise: If any thing shall be done by either Party against the other Confederate, contrary to the true and genuine Sense of this Article, both Confederates shall take care that their Subjects and Inhabitants respectively, who shall transgress therein, be severely punished, and that ample and immediate Satisfaction be made to the other Confederate, his Subjects and Inhabitants, for all Losses, Injuries and Charges so sustained or incurred.

All Ships to be dismissed on exhibiting their Passports, unless upon strong Suspicion.

Article XXIII.

*No Ships or
Goods of ei-
ther to be
made Prize,
but upon le-
gal Proceed-
ing.*

No Vessels or Ships, nor any Goods or Merchandize whatever, which shall be laden on board any Ships of any Sort, Kind or Quality whatsoever, howsoever taken, and belonging to any Subjects of either King, shall be adjudged as Prize under any Colour or Pretence whatsoever, but upon judicial Examination and legal Proceeding in due Form of Law, in a Court of Admiralty lawfully constituted for that Purpose, in order to judge of such maritime Captures.

Article XXIII.

*Ships or
Goods not to
be arrested or
detained, un-
less for pub-
lick Defence,
or by legal
Arrest.*

Captains of Ships or their Pilots, Soldiers or Mariners belonging to them, or the Ships themselves and the Goods and Merchandizes with which they shall be laden, may not be detained by any Seizure or Arrest by virtue of any general or special Order of any Person, or for any Cause, unless it be for the Defence and Preservation of the Kingdoms; but this shall not be understood to intend such legal Arrests as shall be made by the Authority of the Laws by reason of any Contract with any other, or for other just Cause, in which Cases it shall be free to proceed in all Things according to the due Course of Law and Justice.

Article XXVIII.

*Ships of War
of one Party
to protect all
Ships of the
other.*

Any Guard-ships or Ships of War of either Party, which shall happen to meet or come up with any Merchant-ships or other Ships whatsoever belonging

to

to the other Confederate or his Subjects, either within *Europe* or without, holding the same Course, shall be obliged to guard and protect them as long as they shall continue to hold the same Course.

Article XXIX.

For the greater Security of Commerce and Freedom of Navigation, it is agreed and concluded, that neither Party, as far as may be and in them lies, shall suffer any publick Pirates, or such like Robbers, to harbour in any of their Ports, or to be sheltered or supplied with Provisions by any of their Subjects or Inhabitants, or assisted in any way; but on the contrary, they shall use their Endeavours, that all such Pirates and Robbers, and their Accomplices and Abettors, be apprehended and brought to condign Punishment, and that all Ships and Merchandizes, as much as can be found of them, be restored to the true and legal Owners or their Attorneys, provided their Right in them be made out by due and legal Proofs in the Court of Admiralty for maritime Causes.

Pirates not to be harboured or assisted.

Ships and Goods piratically taken to be restored.

Article XXX.

The Subjects and People of both Parties shall always have free Access to the Ports and Coasts of the other Confederate, and it shall be lawful for them to abide there, and to depart from thence, and to pass through all the Seas and Territories of both Kings respectively (so as they do no Injury or Damage) not only with Merchant-ships and Vessels of Burthen, but like-

*All Ships of
either Party
forced in, to
be harbour'd
and assisted.*

*Number of
Ships of War
coming in vo-
luntarily,
limited.)*

*Previous
Notice and
Leave in such
Cases.*

likewise with Ships of War, whether they be publick Ships, or Privateers acting under special Commissions; and whether they be drove in by Stress of Weather, or for avoiding the Danger of the Sea, or to repair their Ships, or buy Provisions; provided they do not exceed the Number of six Ships of War when they come in voluntarily, nor stay in or near such Ports any longer than shall be needful for repairing their Ships, or buying Provisions and other Necessaries: And if upon Occasion they should be desirous of entring into such Ports with any greater Number of Ships of War, it shall not be lawful for them so to do, without timely Notice of their Arrival being first given by Letter, and previous Leave obtained from those to whom such Ports shall appertain: But if they shall be compelled by Storm or other urgent Necessity to put into any Harbour, in such case, notwithstanding the Want of such previous Notice, the Ships shall not be limited to any certain Number, on Condition nevertheless that the Commander of such Ships do immediately upon their Arrival certify the chief Magistrate or Governor of that Place, Port or Coast where they shall happen to arrive, of the Cause of his Arrival; and they must not continue there any longer than the Time allowed by such chief Magistrate or Governor, nor do or attempt any Act of Hostility in such Ports, nor any thing prejudicial to the Confederate to whom such Ports belong.

Article XXXI.

Article XXXI.

It shall not be lawful for the Subjects of the said Kings, or the Inhabitants of the Kingdoms and Countries under their Obedience, to procure any Commissions or Letters of Reprizals from any Prince or State, with whom either Confederate shall be at Variance or open War; much less shall they any ways injure or molest the Subjects of either by virtue of such Letters; and both the said Kings shall strictly enjoin their own Subjects respectively, that they do not procure or accept of any such Commissions from any Princes or States whatsoever, but shall, as much as in them lies, absolutely prohibit and prevent any Depredations to be committed by virtue of such Commissions.

Subjects of either Party not to accept or act under any Commissions against the other.

Article XXXII.

If any Ship or Ships belonging to the Subject of either Kingdom be taken in the Ports of either by any third Party, they in whose Port or Dominion whatsoever such Ships shall be taken, shall be obliged to use their utmost Endeavours in Conjunction with the other Party, to pursue and recover such Ship or Ships, and to restore them to the proper Owners; which however must be done at the proper Costs and Charges of such Owners, or of those who have an Interest therein.

Ships of either Party taken in any Port of the other, to be pursued and restored.

Article XXXIII.

*Subjects of
either taken
in a Prize
and brought
into their
own Port, to
be set at Li-
berty.*

In case there shall be found in any Ships taken by the Subjects of either Confederate, and brought into any Port belonging to the other, any Mariners or other Persons being Subjects of that Confederate into whose Port or Rivers such Prize shall be brought, they shall be civilly treated by the Captors, and immediately set at Liberty without any Ransom.

Article XXXIV.

*Prohibited
Goods on
board Ships
of either
Party, not to
be meddled
with, till
brought on
Shore and
duly inven-
tariied.*

If any Ship of War of either Crown shall happen to take a Ship belonging to the other laden with prohibited Goods, it shall not be lawful for the Commander of such Captor to open or break up any Chests, Casks or Packs found therein, nor to remove or any ways alienate any of the Goods, until they are first brought on Shore and an Inventory be made of them in the Presence of the Judges of maritime Causes.

Article XXXV.

*Subjects of
both Parties
to be enjoined
not to injure
the other, on
Pain of full
Restitution.*

For the greater Security of the Subjects of both Kings, and that the greater Care may be taken that no Violence be done or offered to any of them by the said Ships of War, his *Britannick* Majesty's Captains of his Ships of War, and all other his Subjects, shall be strictly ordered and enjoined that they no ways injure or molest his *Danish* Majesty's Subjects; and if they transgress herein, their Persons and all their Goods shall be bounden and liable, until just and ample

Sa-

Satisfaction and Compensation be made for all Damage so done by them, and for all Advantages which may have arisen or shall arise to them therefrom. In like manner, all Commanders of Ships of War belonging to his *Danish* Majesty, and all other his Subjects whatsoever, shall be strictly enjoined under the like Penalties, not to injure or molest any of his *Britannick* Majesty's Subjects: Provided nevertheless that all Actions in such cases shall be tried and determined by due and legal Process in the Court of Admiralty of the said Kings respectively; or, if either Party, being an Alien in that Place where the Matter in question is to be tried and settled, shall rather chuse it, before certain special Commissaries to be immediately appointed by either King to whom it shall belong, upon the Request of such Party; so as all Proceedings of this sort shall not only be carried on in the most easy and moderate Way in Point of Expence, but shall likewise be finally determined within the space of three Months at farthest.

All Actions to be tried in the Court of Admiralty; or by special Commissaries, if either Party be an Alien.

The Books make mention of another Treaty made in the following Year under the Title of Articles of Alliance and Commerce between Great Britain and Denmark; concluded at Copenhagen, the 11th of July, 1670.

But this seems to be no more than a *French* Translation, or rather an Extract (it being not quite so full

and

and compleat as the other) of the original Treaty made in *Latin* in 1669; or it may possibly be a Renewal of the Treaty made the foregoing Year, but contains no further Articles or new Matter.

Treaty of League and Alliance between *Great Britain* and *Denmark*; concluded in the Year 1661.

1661. **T**HE 1st, 6th, 19th, 20th, and 21st Articles of this Treaty are comprehended in the 1st, 5th, 29th and 30th Articles of the above-recited Treaty of 1669.

Treaty of League and Alliance between *Great Britain* and *Denmark*; concluded at *Westminster*, Sept. 15, 1654.

1654. **T**HE 1st, 2d, 13th, and 14th Articles of this Treaty are comprehended in the 1st, 5th, 29th, and 30th Articles of the Treaty of 1669.

Treaty of Peace and Amity between *Great Britain* and *Denmark*; concluded at *London*, April 19, 1621.

1621. **T**HE 1st, 13th, and 14th Articles of this Treaty are comprehended in the 1st, 5th, and 6th Articles of the Treaty of 1669. *Articles*

*Articles and Clauses of Treaties between
Great Britain and Denmark, ratifying or
renewing former Treaties.*

Treaty of 1669.

Article XLI.

THE former Treaties which have been made at any Time heretofore between the said Allies or the Kings their Predecessors, as well for the Kingdoms of *Great Britain*, &c. as for the Hereditary Kingdoms of *Denmark* and *Norway*, &c. respectively, shall not be deemed to be infringed or abrogated in any the least Point, by any Agreement or Article contained in this present Treaty, but they shall remain in their full Force, Effect and Virtue, in so far as they are not contrary or repugnant to this present Treaty, or any Article thereof.

The 12th Article of the Treaty of 1661, and the 20th Article of the several Treaties of 1639, and 1621, are almost verbatim the same with the said 41st Article of 1669, and entirely so in Effect, as to the ratifying former Treaties.

TREATY



TREATY

OF

Amity and Commerce

BETWEEN

Great Britain and the Duke of Savoy,
(now King of *Sardinia*.)

Concluded at *Florence*, September the 19th, 1669.

Article I.

1669.

*Former
Peace re-
newed.*



HAT Peace which has not been interrupted for many Years, is by these Presents ratified and confirmed between the King of *Great Britain* and the Duke of *Savoy*, &c. and their Subjects shall be obliged on all Occasions to shew all kind of Civility and reciprocal Affection towards each other.

Article II

Article II.

It shall be lawful and free for all kind of Ships and Vessels belonging to his *Britannick* Majesty or his Subjects, to carry and bring into the Ports of *Villa Francha*, *Nice*, or *Saint Hospice*, all Things whatsoever, and all kind of Merchandize of what Nature soever and wherever produced, and they may freely land and lodge all such Goods and Merchandizes in any Places within such Ports for the Security and Preservation of the same, without any Confiscation, or the Exaction of any Impost or Duty whatsoever, in case that such Goods or any Part of them be not sold in such Ports.

*Free Liberty
for British
Subjects to
import and
land all
Goods in cer-
tain Ports.*

Article V.

All kind of Ships and Vessels belonging to his *Britannick* Majesty or his Subjects, which shall sail from *England*, or from any other Port under his Majesty's Obedience, or belonging to his Dominions, which shall not be infected with the Plague, and shall arrive at the Ports of *Nice*, *Villa Francha*, or *Saint Hospice*, with Certificates and Attestations of their good Health, and not having traded on their Voyage in any Place, or with any Persons suspected to be infected, shall be free from performing any Quarantine, or observing any Days of Purgation whatever; and all Persons on board such Ships shall be at Liberty to trade immediately in such Ports.

*British Ships
coming from
any English
Ports with
Certificates
of Health,
not to per-
form Qua-
rantine.*

Article XIII.

Article XIII.

*British Ships
of War to be
well received,
supplied and
protected in
the three
Ports of
Savoy.*

Whenever any Ships of War belonging to his *Britannick* Majesty shall enter into any of the said Ports, they shall be received there with the same Honours in all Points as any other Ships or Vessels belonging to any other Prince whatsoever; and during the Time of the Continuance of any such Ships in the said Ports, they shall not be refused any thing which shall be necessary or convenient for them, they paying a reasonable Price for the same; and with Regard to Provisions, it shall be lawful for all Persons employed to provide and furnish Provisions for such Ships, to contract for the Purchase of all things necessary and convenient for their Sustenance throughout his Royal Highness's Dominions, and to bring all things so purchased into the said Ports, without paying any Duty, Custom or Impost whatsoever, but only paying the prime Cost for the same: And his Majesty's said Ships of War shall, during their Continuance in the said Ports, be protected and defended against any Person whatsoever, who shall offer to do them any Violence, or to commit Hostilities against them.

TREATY



TREATY of Commerce

BETWEEN

Great Britain and the *Sultan* of the *Turks*:

Wherein the ancient Conventions made in
the Reigns of Queen *Elizabeth*, King
James and *Charles* the First, are recited
and confirmed; concluded at *Adrianople*,
in *September* 1675.

OR RATHER,

A Grant and Confirmation of Privileges then made
by the Sultan to the *English* Nation.

Article I.

THAT the *English* Nation and the *English* 1675.
Merchants, and all other Nations or Mer-
chants that do or shall arrive under the Co-
lours and Protection of *England*, with their
Ships great and small, Merchandize, Effects, and all

*Free Navi-
gation for
all English
Ships and
Goods.*

G g

their

their other Goods, shall at all Times sail securely in our Seas, and go and come with all manner of Safety and Freedom, in all Places within the Limits of our Imperial Dominions, in such manner that no Person whatsoever of that Nation, nor his Goods or Effects, shall receive any Molestation or Impediment from any Person whatsoever.

Article IV

*Free Ingrefs
and Egrefs
for all Eng-
lish Ships.*

All *English* Ships or Vessels, great or small, may at all Times come and enter into any Port or Harbour whatsoever of our Dominions, and depart from thence when they please, without being delay'd or hinder'd by any Person whatsoever.

Article V.

*English Ships
in Distress to
be succour'd
and supplied.*

That if any Accident happen to any *English* Ship, great or small, from the Danger of the Sea, or any other Necessity, all Ships, as well Imperial as those belonging to private Persons, which shall happen to be near such Ship in Distress, and all other Ships which shall be sailing upon the Seas and be near enough to succour them, shall be obliged to give them Aid and Assistance; and when they shall be enter'd into our Ports or Harbours, they may stay there as long as they please, buy all Manner of Provisions and other Necessaries for their Money, and take in fresh Water, without any Trouble or Hindrance from any Person whatsoever.

Article XVII.

Article XVII.

Our Gallies, Ships, or other Vessels of our Empire, which shall meet with any *English* Ships at Sea, shall not do, or give, nor suffer the least Injury or Molestation to be done or given to them; nor stop them, or take or demand any thing from them, but shall salute them, and they shall shew a reciprocal Kindness to one another, without offering any Affront.

*English Ships
not to be mo-
lest, but
kindly treated
out at Sea.*

Article XVIII.

All the particular Privileges and Stipulations, which have in Time past been granted to the *French*, the *Venetians*, or any other *Christian* Nation whatever, whose King was in Peace and Friendship with the *Porte*, are hereby given and granted in the same manner to the *English* Nation, to the End that the Tenor of our present Imperial Treaty may at all Times hereafter be observed by all manner of Persons, and that no body may in any manner pretend, under any Colour whatsoever, to contravene or violate the same.

*The English
to enjoy all
Privileges
granted to
any other
Christian
Nation.*

Article XXII.

The *English* Nation, and all that come under the Colours of *England*, with their Ships great or small, may sail, traffick, buy, sell, and live in all Places of our Dominions, and, excepting Fire-arms, Gunpowder, and other such like Merchandize, may put on board and carry away in their Ships any Goods of

*The English
to trade free-
ly in Turkey,
and to export
all Goods,
excepting
Arms and
Ammunition.*

our Dominions as they please, without any Trouble or Hindrance of any Person whatever; and their Ships and Vessels may freely come into and securely cast Anchor, and trade at all Times in all Places of our Dominions, and there buy Provisions, and all other Things for their Money, without any Contradiction or Hindrance of any Person whatsoever.

Article XXXVI.

*Free Trade
to and from
Muscovy and
Persia, pay-
ing the ordi-
nary Duties
only.*

The *English* Merchants, and all others who shall be under the Colours of *England*, may with all manner of Security trade, sell and buy throughout all our Dominions all Sorts of Merchandize, (those only excepted which are prohibited;) and they may likewise go and trade to *Muscovy* by Sea or Land, or by the Way of the River *Tanais*, or *Don*, or through *Russia*, and may bring their Merchandize from thence into our Empire: And in like manner they may go to trade in *Persia*, and return through any Part thereof which we have conquer'd, and the Confines of the same, without any Hindrance or Molestation from our Officers; and they shall pay the Customs and other Duties of that Country, and nothing more.

Article XXXVII.

*Free Trade
to Aleppo,
&c. on paying
the ancient
Custom.*

The *English* Merchants, and all others who shall be under the Colours of *England*, may freely and safely traffick and trade in *Aleppo*, *Cairo*, *Scio*, *Smyrna*, and in all Places of our Dominions, paying according to an-

ancient Custom Three *per Cent.* for all their Merchandizes, and no more.

Article XLVIII.

For as much as it is notorious, that certain Pirates of *Tunis* and *Algier*, in Breach of our Imperial Capitulations, and contrary to our Will and Intention, do take and carry off by Sea, the Ships, Merchandize, and Men who are the Subjects of the King of *England*, and of other Kings and States in Alliance with our supream *Porte*, to the great Damage and Prejudice of the said *English* Nation; for these Causes we command, and do by these Presents enjoin, that Mandates be issued and dispatched for the entire and perfect Restitution of all Goods and Merchandize so taken from the *English* Nation, and that all the *English* who have been taken and made Slaves, or imprisoned by the said Pirates, be forthwith set at Liberty; and if after the Day of the Date of our present Imperial Capitulations, the said Pirates of *Tunis* and *Algier* shall continue to commit any Robberies, or other Outrages upon them, and will not restore their Goods and Men, we forbid the said Pirates to be received into any Port of our Dominions, and particularly into the Harbours of *Tunis*, *Algier*, *Modon*, or *Coron*; and we do expressly forbid our *Beglerbeys* and other Ministers to permit them to enter therein, or to suffer them to be there received or entertained; but on the contrary, we command the said *Beglerbeys*, *Cadys*, and other Ministers, to prosecute, banish, and punish them.

Pirates of Tunis and Algiers not to molest or injure the English in their Persons or Goods.

Article LIV.

Article LIV.

Free Importation of all Goods into Turkey, and Exportation of all but Goods prohibited.

The *English* Merchants may freely come to all the Ports of our Dominions to trade, and to import Woollen Cloth, Kerseys, Spices, Pewter, Lead, and all other Merchandize, and no body shall give them any Trouble or Hindrance: They may also buy and export all sorts of Merchandize, except what is prohibited, without Hindrance or Molestation; and after they have paid the Customs conformably to the present Imperial Capitulation and ancient Usage, the Commissioners of the Customs and other Officers shall demand nothing more.

Article LIX.

Turkish Ships of War, or those of Algiers, &c. not to molest or search any English Ships at Sea.

The Gallies and other Ships of the Imperial Navy, sailing from the Dominions of the *Grand Signior*, and meeting any *English* Ships at Sea, shall not molest or retard them in their Voyage, nor take any thing whatsoever from them, but they shall always shew right good Friendship towards each other, without doing each other the least Damage; and this being accordingly declared in the Imperial Capitulations, the *Beys* and Captains sailing upon the high Seas, and those of *Algiers*, *Tunis*, and *Tripoli*, meeting with *English* Ships sailing from one Port to another, shall not take away any of their Money or Goods, on Pretence that they have Goods of the Enemy on board, nor search them on that Account, nor molest or retard them in their

their Voyage; so that their Goods shall only be examined at the Entrance of Ports, and in the Harbours where the Searchers belonging to the Customs are used to go on board; and when they are out at Sea, they shall not be liable to any farther Search or Enquiry.

ARTICLES



Article IV. That all Merchants or their Subjects, who shall be allowed to trade in the City of Constantinople, or in any other Place, shall be subject to the same Laws and Customs as the Merchants of the said City, and shall not be allowed to trade in any other Place, without the License of the said City, or the License of the said Place, and shall not be allowed to trade in any other Place, without the License of the said City, or the License of the said Place, and shall not be allowed to trade in any other Place, without the License of the said City, or the License of the said Place.



ARTICLES

O F

Peace and Commerce

B E T W E E N

*Great Britain and the Emperor of Fez
and Morocco;*

Concluded at *Mequinez*, *January* the 14th, 1727-8.

Article I.

1727-8.



HAT all *Moors* or *Jews*, Subjects to the Emperor of *Morocco*, shall be allowed a free Traffick, *viz.* to buy or sell for thirty Days in the City of *Gibraltar*, or Island of *Minorca*, and not to reside in either Place, but to depart with their Effects, without Lett or Molestation, to any Part of the said Emperor of *Morocco's* Dominions.

Article IV.

Article IV.

That all his *Britannick* Majesty's Subjects, as well All British Subjects taken by any Cruizers, to be set at Liberty. Passengers as others, taken by any of the Emperor of *Faz* and *Morocco's* Cruizers, on board any Foreign Ship or Vessel whatever, shall immediately be set at Liberty, and sent to the City of *Gibraltar*.

Article V.

That there be Permission for buying of Provisions Free Liberty to buy all Necessaries for the British Fleet, or for the City of Gibraltar. and all other Necessaries for his *Britannick* Majesty's Fleet, or for the City of *Gibraltar*, at any of the Emperor of *Faz* and *Morocco's* Sea Ports at the Market Prices, and the same to be shipped off without paying Customs, as has been extorted lately, contrary to the Treaty of Peace subsisting.



H h

ARTICLES



ARTICLES

Peace and Commerce

BETWEEN

Great Britain and Algiers ;

Ratified, Confirmed, and Renewed at *Algiers*,
October the 29th, 1716.

Article I.

1716.
Mutual
Amity and
Forbearance
from Inju-
ries.



H A T the Ships and other Vessels, and the Subjects and People of either Side, shall not henceforth do to each other any Harm, Offence or Injury, either in Word or Deed, but shall treat each other with all possible Respect and Friendship.

Article II.

Article II.

That from this Time forward for ever, the Island of *Minorca* and City of *Gibraltar* shall be esteemed in every Respect by the Government and People of *Algiers*, to be Part of his *Britannick* Majesty's Dominions, and the Inhabitants thereof to be looked upon as his Majesty's natural Subjects, in the same manner as if they had been born in any other Part of *Great Britain*, and they with their Ships and Vessels wearing *British* Colours, and being furnished with proper Passes, shall be permitted freely to trade and traffick in any Part of the Dominions of *Algiers*, and shall pass without any Molestation whatsoever, and shall have the same Liberties and Privileges that are stipulated in this, and have been made in all other Treaties in the Behalf of the *British* Nation and Subjects, and therefore none of the Cruizers of *Algiers* shall at any Time cruize within Sight of the Ports of the said Island of *Minorca* and City of *Gibraltar*.

Minorca and Gibraltar shall be reputed in all respects Part of the British Dominions; and the Inhabitants entitled to the same Privileges.

Algerines not to cruize within Sight of either.

Article III.

That if an *English* Ship shall receive on board any Passengers and Goods belonging to the Kingdom of *Algiers*, they shall defend them and their Goods so far as lieth in their Power, and not deliver them to their Enemies; and the better to prevent any unjust Demands being made upon the Crown of *Great Britain*, and to avoid Disputes and Differences that may arise, all Goods and Merchandizes that shall from

The English to defend the Persons and Goods of Algerines on board their Vessels.

Such Goods
to be regi-
stered with
the Consul
before they
are shipp'd.

henceforward be shipped by the Subjects *Algiers* on board the Ships or Vessels of *Great Britain* upon Freight, shall be first register'd in the Office of *Cancellaria* before the *British* Consul residing in the Port, where they are so shipp'd, and the Quantity, Quality, and Value thereof shall be express'd; and the Consul is to manifest the same in the Clearance given to the Ship or Vessel before she shall depart; to the End that if any Cause of Complaint should happen hereafter, there may be no greater Claim made on the *British* Nation, than what by this Method may be prov'd just and equitable.

Article IV.

English Ships
to go free
with proper
Passes.

That if any of the *Algerine* Cruizers shall meet with any *British* Ships provided with Scollop Passes of either Ships or Settees, that shall fit with those deliver'd to them by the *British* Consul, they shall pass free and unmolested.

Articles of Peace and Commerce between
Great Britain and *Algiers*; concluded at
Algiers, October 28, 1703.

Article III.

1703.
All Prizes
and American
Ships belong-
ing to Eng-
land to go
free with
Certificates
only.

ALL Prizes taken by any of her Majesty of *Great Britain's* Subjects, and all Ships and Vessels built and fitted out in any of her Majesty's Plantations in *America*, that have not been in *England*, shall

shall not be molested in Case of no Pass, but a Certificate in Writing under the Hand of the Commanding Officer that shall so take Prizes, and a Certificate under the Hands of the Governor or Chief of any of her Majesty's Plantations in *America*, or where any Ship shall be built or fitted, shall be a sufficient Pass for either of them; and our Faith shall be our Faith, and our Word our Word.

Peace confirmed and Additional Articles made with the Government of *Algiers*, on the 17th of *August*, 1700.

Article I.

WE the *Dey*, *Bashaw* and *Aga*, Governors of 1700. the City and Kingdom of *Algiers*, do by these Presents renew and confirm the Peace we so happily enjoy with the King of *Great Britain* and his Subjects, made in the Year 1682, in every Part and Article, more particularly that of the 8th, wherein it is express'd, no Ship or Vessel belonging to our Government of *Algiers* shall cruize near or in Sight of any of the Roads, Havens or Ports, Towns or Places belonging to the said King of *Great Britain*, or any ways disturb the Peace and Commerce of the same: And in Compliance with the 8th Article of that Treaty, We do sincerely promise and declare, That such Orders shall for the future be given to all our Commanders,

Treaty of 1682. confirmed.

Algerines not to cruize near any Places belonging to Great Britain, or in the English Channel.

manders, that under a severe Penalty, and our utmost Displeasure, they shall not enter into the Channel of *England*, nor come or cruize in Sight of any Part of his Majesty of *Great Britain's* Dominions, any more for the Time to come.

Article II.

English Ships without a Pass lawful Prize, with a Saving as to Men, Ships and Freight.

After the last Day of *September*, 1701, if any Ship of *England* be seized, not having a Pass, the Goods in that Ship shall be Prize, but the Master, Men and Ship shall be restored, and the Freight immediately paid to the said Master, to the utmost Value, as he should have had if he had gone safe to the Port whither he was bound.

Article III.

A special Officer to protect all English Ships of War in the Mould of Algiers.

That whereas Captain *John Munden* has given us good Assurance, that he received a great Affront some Years past from some of our rude Sailors at our Mould; We do hereby promise, that at all Times whenever any of the King of *Great Britain's* Ships of War come to this Place, Order shall be given to an Officer of the Government immediately, who shall attend at the Mould all the Day Time during their Stay here, to prevent any such Disorder for the future, that no Misunderstanding may happen between us; and if any such Disorder should happen, the Officer of the Mould shall secure the Person or Persons, and they shall be punished with the utmost Severity.

Articles

Articles of Peace and Commerce between
Great Britain and Algiers; ratified and
confirmed on the 5th of April, 1686.

Article I.

THAT the Ships and other Vessels, Sub-
jects and People on both Sides, shall not
from henceforth do to each other any Harm, Offence,
or Injury, either in Word or Deed; but they shall
treat each other with all possible Respect and Friend-
ship, and that all Demands and Pretensions whatso-
ever to this Day between both Parties shall cease and
be void.

*Mutual A-
mity and
Friendship.*

Article II.

That any of the Ships or other Vessels belonging to
the said King of Great Britain, or to any of his Ma-
jesty's Subjects, may safely come to the Port of Al-
giers, or to any other Port or Place of that Kingdom,
there freely to buy and sell, paying the usual Customs
of Ten per Cent. as in former Times, for such Goods
as they sell, and the Goods they sell not, they shall
freely carry on board without paying any Duties for
the same; and that they shall freely depart from
thence whensoever they please without any Stop or
Hindrance whatsoever: As to contraband Merchan-
dize, as Powder, Brimstone, Iron, Plank, and all sorts
of Timber fit for building of Ships, Ropes, Pitch,
Tar,

*Free Navi-
gation and
Trade for all
the English
in Algiers,
paying the
usual Cust-
oms.*

Tar, Fufils, and other Habiliments of War, his faid Majesty's Subjects fhall pay no Duty for the fame to thofe of *Algiers*.

Article III.

*Free Passage
and Com-
merce for all
Ships of both
Nations; and
all Persons
and Goods on
board either
to be fafe.*

That all Ships and other Veffels, as well thofe belonging to the King of *Great Britain*, or to any of his Majesty's Subjects, as thofe belonging to the Kingdom or People of *Algiers*, fhall freely pafs the Seas and traffick without any Search, Hindrance or Moleftation from each other; and that all Persons or Paffengers, of what Country foever, and all Monies, Goods, Merchandizes and Moveables, to whatfoever People or Nation belonging, being on board any of the faid Ships or Veffels, fhall be wholly free, and fhall not be stopp'd, taken or plundered, nor receive any Harm or Damage whatfoever from either Party.

Article IV.

*All Ships on
both Sides to
pafs freely on
producing
Paffes and
Certificates.*

That the *Algiers* Ships of War, or other Veffels meeting with any Merchant Ships or Veffels of his faid Majesty's Subjects, not being in any of the Seas appertaining to his Majesty's Dominions, may fend on board one fingle Boat with two Sitters only, befides the ordinary Crew of Rowers; and that no more fhall enter fuch Merchant Ship or Veffel without exprefs Leave from the Commander thereof, but the two Sitters alone; and that upon producing a Pafs under the Hand and Seal of his Majesty, or whomfo-
ever

ever he shall appoint to be Lord High Admiral, or to execute the Office of Lord High Admiral for *England* and *Ireland*, or of the Lord High Admiral for *Scotland*, for the said Kingdoms respectively, that the said Boat shall presently depart, and the Merchant Ship or Vessel shall proceed freely on her Voyage; and any of the Ships of War, or other Vessels of his said Majesty meeting with any Ships or other Vessels of *Algiers*, if the Commander of any such *Algier* Ship or Vessel shall produce a Pass firm'd by the chief Governors of *Algiers*, and a Certificate from the *English* Consul residing there, they said *Algier* Ship or Vessel shall proceed freely.

Article V.

That no Commander or other Person of any Ship or Vessel of *Algiers*, shall take out of any Ship or Vessel of his said Majesty's Subjects any Person or Persons whatsoever, to carry them any where to be examined, or upon any other Pretence; nor shall they use any Torture or Violence to any Person of what Nation or Quality soever, being on board any Ship or Vessel of his Majesty's Subjects, upon any Pretence whatsoever.

Algerines not to force away or use any Violence to any Persons on board an English Ship.

Article VI.

That no Ship nor any other Vessel of *Algiers* shall have Permission to be delivered up to the Men of *Sallee*, or to go to *Sallee*, or to any other Place at Enmity with the King of *Great Britain*, to be made

Algerine Ships not to be carried to Sallee or elsewhere to be used against Great Britain.

use of as Corsairs or Sea Rovers against his said Majesty's Subjects.

Article VIII.

Algerines not
to cruize near
any British
Ports, &c.

That none of the Ships, or other smaller Vessels of *Algiers*, shall remain cruizing near or in Sight of any of his Majesty's Roads, Havens or Ports, Towns and Places, nor any way disturb the Peace and Commerce of the same.

Article IX.

English Ships
Men or
Goods,
brought into
Algiers shall
not be sold
there.

That if any Ship or Vessel of *Tunis*, *Tripoli*, or *Sal-lee*, or of any other Place dependent on them, bring any Ships, Vessels, Men or Goods, belonging to any of his said Majesty's Subjects to *Algiers*, or to any other Port or Place in that Kingdom, the Governors there shall not permit them to be sold within the Territories of *Algiers*.

Article X.

English Ships
of War may
dispose of any
Prizes in *Al-
giers*, and buy
all Necessa-
ries; and to
pay no Cust-
oms.

That if any of the Ships of War of the said King of *Great Britain* do come to *Algiers*, or to any other Port or Place of that Kingdom with any Prize, they may freely sell it, or otherwise to dispose of it at their own Pleasure, without being molested by any, and that his Majesty's said Ships of War shall not be obliged to pay Customs in any sort, and that if they shall want Provisions, Victuals, or any other Things, they may freely buy them at the Rates in the Market.

Article XI.

Article XI.

That when any of his said Majesty's Ships of War shall appear before *Algiers*, upon Notice thereof given by the *English* Consul, or by the Commander of the said Ships to the chief Governors of *Algiers*, publick Proclamation shall be immediately made to secure the *Christian* Captives; and if after that any *Christians* whatsoever make their Escape on board any of the said Ships of War, they shall not be required back again, nor shall the said Consul or Commander, or any other of his Majesty's Subjects, be obliged to pay any thing for the said *Christians*.

Christian Captives escaping on board English Ships of War, after Notice of their Arrival, not to be remanded.

Article XII.

That henceforward no Subjects of his Majesty of *Great Britain*, &c. shall be bought or sold, or made Slaves in any Part of the Kingdom of *Algiers*, upon any Pretence whatsoever.

No British Subjects to be made Slaves or sold in Algiers.

Article XIX.

That no Subject of his said Majesty, being a Passenger, and coming or going with his Baggage from or to any Port, shall be any way molested or meddled with, although he be on board any Ship or Vessel in Enmity with *Algiers*. And in like manner, no *Algerine* Passenger being on board any Ship or Vessel in Enmity with the said King of *Great Britain*, shall be any way molested, whether in his Person or in his Goods.

Passengers being Subjects to either Party, not to be molested in Persons or Goods on board Enemies Ships.

Goods which he may have laden on board the said Ship or Vessel.

Article XX.

Mutual Salutes on English Ships of War coming into Algiers.

That at all Times when any Ship of War of the King of Great Britain's carrying his said Majesty's Flag at the Main-top-mast-head, shall appear before Algiers, and come to an Anchor in the Road : That immediately after Notice thereof given by his said Majesty's Consul, or Officer from the Ship, unto the Dey and Government of Algiers, they shall, in Honour to his Majesty, cause a Salute of One and twenty Cannon to be shot from the Castles and Forts of the City, and that the said Ship shall return the Salute by firing off the same Number of Cannon.

Article XXI.

This Peace perpetual.

This Peace shall be in full Force and Virtue, and continue for ever.

Article XXII.

Violations and Contraventions by the Subjects of either, shall not make a Breach of the Peace; but Satisfaction to be made, and Offenders punished.

That in case it shall happen hereafter that any thing is done or committed contrary to this Treaty, whether by the Subjects of the one or the other Party, the Treaty notwithstanding shall subsist in full Force, and such Contraventions shall not occasion the Breach of this Peace, Friendship and good Correspondence ; but the Party injured shall amicably demand immediate Satisfaction for the said Contraventions, before it be lawful to break the Peace ; and if the Fault was committed

mitted by any private Subjects of either Party, they alone shall be punished as Breakers of the Peace, and Disturbers of the publick Quiet: And our Faith shall be our Faith, and our Word our Word.

Articles of Peace and Commerce between
Great Britain and Algiers; concluded
the 5th of *March*, 1682.

This Treaty is in Substance and almost verbatim the same with the above-recited Treaty of 1686, excepting that the Words dependant on them, in the 9th Article of the Treaty of 1686, are not inserted or contained in the correspondent Article of the Treaty of 1682. 1682.

The Form of the Passport referred to in the 4th Article of both Treaties of 1686, and 1682, and which is subjoined to the Treaty of 1682.

*The Form of
the Passport.*

PErmit the Ship
to pass with her Crew, Passengers,
Goods and Merchandizes, without any Lett,
Hindrance, Seizure, or Molestation, the
said Ship appearing to us by good Testimony
to belong to our Subjects (or to the Subjects of
the King our Sovereign Lord) and not to a
Stranger.

Given under my Seal (or our Seals) and the
Seal of the Office of High Admiral (or
of our Office of Admiralty) this
Day of in the Year of our
Lord

To all Persons whom these Presents
may concern.

By the Command of

The

The Treaty of Peace concluded with the Algerines in 1672, as likewise the Articles of Peace and Commerce settled and concluded with them by Admiral Allen, on the 30th of October 1664, 1664. and those concluded by Sir John Lawson in 1662, afterwards ratified by the Grand Signior, are all comprehended in the above-recited Treaty of 1686.

Articles and Clauses of Treaties between Great Britain and Algiers, reviving or confirming former Treaties,

Articles of Peace and Commerce between Great Britain and Algiers, agreed on in October 1716.

Article I.

IT is agreed and concluded, That from this Day ^{Treaties and} and for ever forwards, the Peace made by ^{Articles a-} *Arthur* ^{greed on in} *Herbert*, Esq; then Admiral of his Majesty's Fleet, ^{1686, 1700,} and *Sir William Soams*, Bart. Ambassador to the ^{and 1703,} *Grand Signior* in the Year 1686, with the additional ^{confirmed} Articles agreed to with *Captain Munden* and *Consul Cole*, in the Year 1700.

And likewise the further additional Articles agreed to with *George Byng*, Esq; then Rear Admiral of the
Red

Red Squadron of her Majesty's Fleet, in the Year 1703, be renewed and confirmed: And together with the additional Articles agreed to in this Treaty with Captain *Norbury*, Captain *Eaton*, and *Thomas Thompson*, Esq; his Majesty's Consul at *Algiers*, be kept inviolably between the King of *Great Britain* and the *Dey* and Governor of *Algiers* in the *West*, the *Aga*, *Kabya*, and the rest of the Seniors of the *Divan*, and between all the Dominions and Subjects of either Side.

Articles of Peace and Commerce between
Great Britain and *Algiers*, made in the
Year 1703.

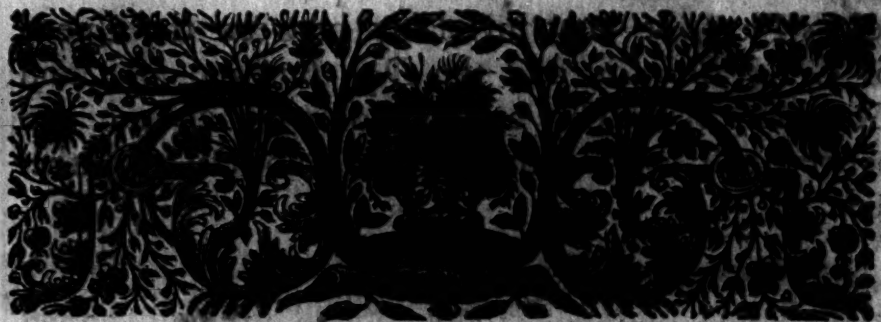
Article I.

*Treaties and
Articles a-
greed on in
1682, 1686,
and 1700,
confirmed.*

IT is agreed and concluded, that from this Day and for ever forwards, the Peace made by *Arthur Herbert*, Esq; then Admiral of her Majesty's Fleet in the *Mediterranean* in the Year 1682, and since confirmed by Sir *William Soams*, Bart. Ambassador to the *Grand Signior* in the Year 1686, with the additional Articles agreed to with Captain *Munden* and Consul *Cole*, in the Year 1700, be renewed and confirmed (with the further Addition of the Articles agreed to in this Treaty with *George Byng*, Esq;

Esq; Rear Admiral of the Red Squadron of her Majesty's Fleet) be kept inviolably between the Queen of *Great Britain*, and the *Dey, Bashaw, Aga*, and Governors of the City and Kingdom of *Algiers*, and between all the Dominions and Subjects of either Side.





ARTICLES

OF

PEACE

BETWEEN

*Great Britain and Tripoly ;**Concluded July the 19th, 1716.*

Article I.

1716.
Perpetual
Peace and
Amity.



N the first place, it is agreed and concluded, that from this Time forward for ever, there shall be a true and inviolable Peace between the most Serene King of *Great Britain*, and the most Illustrious Lords and Governors of the City and Kingdom of *Tripoly in Barbary*, and between all the Dominions and Subjects of either Side; and if the Ships and Sub-
jects

jects of either Party shall happen to meet upon the Seas or elsewhere, they shall not molest each other, but shall shew all possible Respect and Friendship.

Article III.

That all Ships and other Vessels, as well those be-
 longing to the said King of *Great Britain*, or to any
 of his Majesty's Subjects, as those belonging to the
 Kingdom or People of *Tripoly*, shall freely pass the
 Seas and traffick where they please, without any
 Search, Hindrance or Molestation from each other,
 and that all Persons or Passengers, of what Country
 soever, and all Monies, Goods, Merchandizes and
 Moveables, to whatsoever People or Nation belong-
 ing, being on board any of the said Ships or Vessels,
 shall be wholly free, and shall not be stopped, taken
 or plundered, or receive any Harm or Damage what-
 soever from either Party.

*All Ships on
 both Sides to
 pass freely
 with all Per-
 sons and
 Goods.*

Article IV.

That the *Tripoly* Ships of War, or any other Vessels
 thereunto belonging, meeting with any Merchant-
 ships or other Vessels of the King of *Great Britain*'s
 Subjects (not being in any of the Seas appertaining to
 any of his Majesty's Dominions) may send on board one
 single Boat with two Sitters, besides the ordinary Crew
 of Rowers; and no more but the two Sitters to enter
 any of the said Merchant-ships, or any other Vessels,
 without the express Leave of the Commander of every

All Ships on both Sides to pass freely on producing Passes, or the major Part of the Crew being Subjects.

such Ship or Vessel, and then, upon producing to them a Pass under the Hand and Seal of the Lord High Admiral of *England*, the said Boat shall presently depart, and the Merchant Ship or Ships, Vessel or Vessels, shall proceed freely on her or their Voyage. And although the Commander or Commanders of the said Merchant Ship or Ships, Vessel or Vessels, produce no Pass from the Lord High Admiral of *England*, yet if the major Part of the Ship or Vessel's Company be Subjects to the said King of *Great Britain*, the said Boat shall presently depart, and the Merchant Ship or Ships, Vessel or Vessels, shall proceed freely on her or their Voyage: And any of the said Ships of War, or other Vessels of his said Majesty meeting with any Ship or Ships, Vessel or Vessels belonging to *Tripoly*, if the Commander or Commanders of any such Ship or Ships, Vessel or Vessels, shall produce a Pass signed by the chief Governors of *Tripoly*, and a Certificate from the *English* Consul residing there; or if they have no such Pass or Certificate, yet if the major Part of their Ship's Company be *Turks*, *Moors*, or *Slaves* belonging to *Tripoly*, then the said *Tripoly* Ship or Ships, Vessel or Vessels, shall proceed freely.

Article V.

Ships of Tripoly shall not force away or use Violence to any Person on board any English Ships.

That no Commander or other Person of any Ship or Vessels of *Tripoly* shall take out of any Ship or Vessel of his said Majesty's Subjects, any Person or Persons whatsoever, to carry them any where to be examined,

examined, or upon any other Pretence ; nor shall use any Torture or Violence unto any Person, of what Nation or Quality soever, being on board any Ship or Vessel of his Majesty's Subjects upon any Pretence whatsoever.

Article VII.

That no Ship or any other Vessel of *Tripoly* shall have Permission to be delivered up, or to go to any other Place in Enmity with the said King of *Great Britain*, to be made use of as Corsairs against his said Majesty's Subjects. No Ships of Tripoly to be carried to any Enemy of Great Britain.

Article VIII.

That if any Ship or Vessel of *Tunis*, *Algier*, *Tenuean*, or *Sallee*, or any other Place being at War with the said King of *Great Britain*, bring any Ships or Vessels, Men or Goods belonging to his said Majesty's Subjects to *Tripoly*, or to any Port or Place in that Kingdom, the Governors there shall not permit them to be sold within the Territories of *Tripoly*. British Ships, Men or Goods taken by an Enemy, not to be sold in Tripoly.

Article XV.

That no Subject of his said Majesty being a Passenger from or to any Port, shall be any way molested or meddled with, although he be on board any Ship or Vessel in Enmity with *Tripoly*. British Subjects not to be molested even on board an Enemy.

Article XVI.

Article XVI.

British Ships
of War may
sell their
Prizes and
buy Provi-
sions, &c. in
Tripoly, and
to pay no
Customs.

That if any of the Ships of War of the said King of Great Britain come to Tripoly, or to any other Port or Place of that Kingdom with any Prize, they may freely sell it, or otherwise dispose of it at their own Pleasure, without being molested by any; and that his Majesty's said Ships of War shall not be obliged to pay Customs in any sort; and that if they shall want Provisions, Victuals, or any other Things, they may freely buy them at the current Price.

Article XVII.

Christian
Captives es-
caped on
board Eng-
lish Ships of
War, after
Notice of
their Arri-
val, not to be
retained.

That when any of his Majesty's Ships of War shall appear before Tripoly, upon Notice thereof given to the English Consul, or by the Commander of the said Ships to the chief Governor of Tripoly, publick Proclamation shall be immediately made to secure the Christian Captives; and if after that any Christians whatsoever make their Escape on board any of the said Ships of War, they shall not be required back again, nor shall the said Consul or Commander, or any other his Majesty's Subjects, be obliged to pay any thing for the said Christians.

Article XIX.

Article XIX.

That at all Times, when any Ship of War of the King of *Great Britain* &c. carrying his said Majesty's Flag, appears before the said City of *Tripoly*, and comes to anchor in the Road, immediately after Notice thereof given by his said Majesty's Consul, or Officer from the Ship, unto the *Dei* and Government of *Tripoly*, they shall, in Honour to his Majesty, cause a Salute of Twenty-seven Cannon to be fired from the Castle and Forts of the City, and that the said Ship shall return the Salute by firing the same Number of Cannon.

Mutual Salutes on English Ships of War coming into Tripoly.

Article XX.

That no Merchant-ship belonging to *Great Britain*, or any other Nation under the Protection of the *British* Consul, being in the Port of *Tripoly*, shall be detained from proceeding to Sea on her Voyage longer than three Days, under the Pretence of arming out the Ships of War of this Government, or any other whatsoever.

British Merchant Ships not to be detained in Tripoly longer than three Days.

Article XXIII.

That whereas the Island of *Minorca* in the *Mediterranean* Sea, and the City of *Gibraltar* in *Spain*, have been yielded up and annexed to the Crown of *Great Britain*, as well by the King of *Spain* as by all the several Powers of *Europe* engaged in the late War; now it is hereby agreed and fully concluded,

Minorca and Gibraltar to be reputed Part of the British Dominions, and the People entitled to the same Privileges.

That

That from this Time forward for ever, the said Island of *Minorca* and City of *Gibraltar* shall be esteemed in every Respect by the Governors of *Tripoly* to be Part of his *Britannick* Majesty's own Dominions, and the Inhabitants thereof to be looked upon as his Majesty's natural Subjects, in the same manner as if they had been born in any other Part of *Great Britain*, and they with their Ships and Vessels, wearing *British* Colours, shall be permitted freely to trade and traffick in any Part of the Kingdom of *Tripoly*, and shall pass without any Molestation whatsoever, either on the Seas or elsewhere, in the same Manner, and with the same Freedom and Privileges as have been stipulated in this and all former Treaties in Behalf of the *British* Nation and Subjects.

Article XXIV.

Ships of Tripoly not to cruize before Minorca or Gibraltar.

None of the Ships or Vessels belonging to *Tripoly*, shall cruize or look for Prizes before or in Sight of the Ports of the Island of *Minorca*, and the City of *Gibraltar*, to disturb or molest the Trade thereof in any Manner whatsoever.

Article XXV.

Former Treaties confirmed.

All and every the Articles in this Treaty shall be inviolably kept and observed between *Great Britain* and *Tripoly*, and all other Matters not particularly expressed in this Treaty, and provided for in any former, shall still remain in full Force, and shall be esteemed the same as if inserted here.

The

The Treaty of Peace and Commerce between Great Britain and Tripoly, concluded May the First, 1676, which was ratified by another Treaty, made on the 7th of February, 1686; as likewise the Treaty of Peace and Commerce between the said Parties, concluded October the 18th, 1662, are comprehended in the above-recited Treaty of 1716.

ARTICLES

OF

PEACE



THE PEOPLE OF THE KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN, and the Dominions thereto belonging, do hereby declare, that they have, by the said Treaty, concluded May the First, 1676, and by the said Treaty, concluded on the 7th of February, 1686, and by the said Treaty, concluded October the 18th, 1662, entered into a firm Peace, and Commerce, with the People of the Kingdom of Tripoly, and the Dominions thereto belonging, and that they have, by the said Treaty, concluded May the First, 1676, and by the said Treaty, concluded on the 7th of February, 1686, and by the said Treaty, concluded October the 18th, 1662, entered into a firm Peace, and Commerce, with the People of the Kingdom of Tripoly, and the Dominions thereto belonging, and that they have, by the said Treaty, concluded May the First, 1676, and by the said Treaty, concluded on the 7th of February, 1686, and by the said Treaty, concluded October the 18th, 1662, entered into a firm Peace, and Commerce, with the People of the Kingdom of Tripoly, and the Dominions thereto belonging.

ARTICLE I.



ARTICLES
OF
PEACE

BETWEEN

Great Britain and Tunis ;

Concluded August the 30th, 1716.

Article I.

1716.
*Perpetual
Peace and
Free Trade.*



HAT from henceforward a firm Peace
for ever, free Trade and Commerce,
shall be and continue between the
Subjects of *Great Britain*, and the
People of the Kingdom of *Tunis*, and
the Dominions thereunto belonging.

ARTICLES

I

Article II.

Article II.

That the Ships of either Party shall have free Liberty to enter into any Port or River belonging to the Dominions of either Party, paying the Duties only for what they shall sell, transporting the rest without any Trouble or Molestation, and freely enjoy any other Privileges accustomed; and the late Exaction that hath been upon the Lading and Unlading of Goods at *Goletta* and the *Marine*, shall be reduced to the ancient Customs in those Cases.

Freedom of Trade for all Ships of both Parties, paying the ancient Duties.

Article III.

That there shall be no Seizure of any Ships of either Party at Sea or in Port, but that they shall quietly pass without any Molestation or Interruption, they displaying their Colours; and for Prevention of all Inconveniencies that may happen, the Ships of *Tunis* are to have a Certificate under the Hand and Seal of the *British* Consul, that they belong to *Tunis*; which being produced, the *English* Ship shall admit two Men to come on board them peaceably, to satisfy them they are *English*; and although they have Passengers of other Nations on board, they shall be free both they and their Goods.

All Ships on both Sides to go unmolested.

All Passengers and Goods in English Ships to be free.

Article IV.

That if an *English* Ship shall receive on board any Goods or Passengers belonging to the Kingdom of *Tu-*

English Ships
having Men
or Goods on
board belong-
ing to Tunis,
to defend
them.

Goods of Sub-
jects of Tu-
nis shipped
on board Eng-
lish Ships,
to be entred
before the
Consul, and
certified by
him.

Minorca and
Gibraltar to
be reputed
Part of the
British Do-
minions; and
the Inhabi-
tants to be en-
titled to the
same Privi-
leges.

nis, they shall be bound to defend them and their Goods so far as lieth in their Power, and not deliver them unto the Enemies; and the better to prevent any unjust Demands being made upon the Crown of *Great Britain*, and to avoid Disputes and Differences which may arise, all Goods and Merchandizes that shall from henceforward be shipped by the Subjects of this Government either in this Port, or any other whatsoever, on board the Ships or Vessels belonging to *Great Britain*, shall be first entred in the Office of *Cancellaria*, before the *British* Consul residing at the respective Port, expressing the Quantity, Quality and Value of the Goods so shipped, which the said Consul is to certify in the Clearance given to the said Ship or Vessel before she departs; to the End that if any Cause of Complaint should happen hereafter, there may be no greater Claim made on the *British* Nation, than by this Method shall be proved to be just and equitable.

Article X.

That as the Island of *Minorca* in the *Mediterranean* Sea, and the City of *Gibraltar* in *Spain*, have been yielded and annexed to the Crown of *Great Britain*, as well by the King of *Spain*, as by all the several Powers of *Europe* engaged in the late War; Now it is hereby agreed and fully concluded, that from this Time forward for ever, the said Island of *Minorca*, and City of *Gibraltar* shall be esteemed in every Respect by the Government of *Tunis* to be Part of his *Britannick*

Britannick Majesty's own Dominions, and the Inhabitants thereof to be looked upon as his Majesty's natural Subjects, in the same Manner as if they had been born in any other Part of *Great Britain*; and they with their Ships and Vessels wearing the *British* Colours, shall be permitted freely to trade or traffick in any Part of the Kingdom of *Tunis*, and shall pass without any Molestation whatsoever, either on the Seas or elsewhere, in the same manner, and with the same Freedom and Privileges as have been stipulated in this and all former Treaties in Behalf of the *British* Nation and Subjects.

Article XI.

And the better and more firmly to maintain the good Correspondence and Friendship that hath been so long and happily established between the Crown of *Great Britain* and the Government of *Tunis*, It is hereby agreed and concluded by the Parties before-mentioned, that none of the Ships or Vessels belonging to *Tunis*, or the Dominions thereof, shall be permitted to cruize or look for Prizes of any Nation whatsoever, before or in Sight of the aforesaid City of *Gibraltar*, or any of the Ports of the Island of *Mi-*
norca, to hinder or molest any Vessels bringing Provi-
 sions and Refreshments for his *Britannick* Majesty's
 Troops and Garrisons in those Places, or give any Dis-
 turbance to the Trade or Commerce thereof; and
 if any Prize shall be taken by the Ships or Vessels of
Tunis

*Ships of Tu-
nis not to
cruise before
or near Mi-
norca or
Gibraltar.*

Tunis within the Space of ten Miles of the *aforsaid* Places, *the* *shall* be restored without any *Dispute*.

Article XIII.

*Liberty of re-
pairing, &c.
all Ships of
War on both
Sides in all
Ports.*

That all the Ships of War belonging to either Party's Dominions, shall have free Liberty to use each other's Ports, for washing, cleaning, or repairing any their Defects; and to buy and to ship off any Sort of Victuals, alive or dead, or any other Necessaries, at the Price the Natives buy at in the Market, without paying Custom to any Officer; and whereas his *Britannick* Majesty's Ships of War do frequently assemble and harbour in the Port of *Mahon* in the Island of *Minorca*, if at any time they, or his Majesty's Troops in Garrison there, should be in want of Provisions, and should send from thence to purchase Supplies in any Part of the Dominions belonging to *Tunis*, they shall be permitted to buy Cattle alive or dead, and all other kind of Provision, at the Prices it is sold in the Market, and shall be suffered to carry it off without paying Duty to any Officer, in the same manner as if his Majesty's Ships were themselves in the Port.

*British Ships
of War or
Troops at
Port Mahon
to send and
buy Provi-
sions at Tu-
nis, when
they please.*

Article XIII.

*Englishmen
taken in Ser-
vice on board
an Enemy of
Tunis, may
be made
Slaves, but
not Mer-
chants or
Passengers.*

That in Case any Ships of War belonging to the Kingdom of *Tunis* shall take in any of their Enemies Ships any *Englishmen* serving for Wages, they are to be made Slaves; but if Merchants or Passengers, they are to enjoy their Liberty and Goods free.

Article XV.

Article XV.

And the better to prevent any Dispute that may hereafter arise between the two Parties, about Salutes and publick Ceremonies, it is hereby agreed and concluded, That whenever any Flag Officer of Great Britain shall arrive in the Bay of Tunis, in any of his Majesty's Ships of War, immediately upon Notice given thereof, there shall be Five and twenty Cannon fired from the Castles of Goletta, or other the nearest Fortification belonging to Tunis, according to Custom, as a Royal Salute to his Britannick Majesty's Colours, and the same Number shall be returned in Answer thereto by his Majesty's Ships: And it is hereby stipulated and agreed, that all Ceremonies of Honour shall be allowed to the British Consul, who resides here, to represent in every Respect his Majesty's Person, equal to any other Nation whatsoever; and no other Consul in the Kingdom to be admitted before him in Precedency.

Proper Salutes to be paid and returned on the Arrival of a British Flag Officer.

Due Honours to the British Consul.

Article XVIII.

It is moreover agreed, concluded and established, That in Case any British Ship or Ships, or any of the Subjects of his Majesty of Great Britain, shall import at the Port of Tunis, or any other Port of this Kingdom, any Cannon, Muskets, Pistols, Cannon Powder or fine Powder, Bullets, Masts, Anchors, Cables, Pitch, Tar, or the like; as also Provisions, viz. Wheat, Barley, Beans, Oats, Oil,

No Duty to be paid by British Ships importing Stores or Provisions into Tunisia.

or

or the like ; for the said kinds of Merchandize they shall not pay any Sort of Duty or Custom whatever.

The several Treaties of Peace and Commerce between Great Britain and Tunis, concluded and ratified in the Years 1686, 1674, and 1662, are comprehended in the above-recited Treaty of 1716.

1686.

1674.

1662.



FINIS

